

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDSCopyright 1920 by
The Christian Science Publishing SocietyTENNESSEE HOUSE
AND SENATE MEET
IN EXTRA SESSIONSuffragists and Anti-Suffragists
Prepare for Battle Over the
Nineteenth Amendment—
Pressure on Legislators Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The extra session of the Tennessee Legislature will convene at noon today under special permission of the Governor of that State. While 139 subjects are mentioned as scheduled for action, the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment is not only first on the list, but overshadows in interest and importance all the others. Two other matters of interest to women are to be brought up, one fixing their legal status and the other prescribing the qualifications for the woman voter.

Suffragists and anti-suffragists in great numbers are on the ground and the contest is expected to be one of the most spectacular in the history of the State. Both sides are declaring confidence in the result. The suffragists, who a few days ago were near discouragement, have had their confidence restored by the result of the 13 special elections held last week, most of the men elected being depended upon to vote in favor of ratification. Many of the legislators will be late in arriving; it is probable that some from the more distant parts of the State may not come at all.

Efforts for Pressure

Efforts are being made to have more pressure brought to bear upon the members of the Legislature by party leaders. Both Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox have sent messages favoring ratification, and urging that the members of their respective parties vote for it. They are now being told that results are expected. Parley P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate, has telegraphed to both of the candidates of the big political parties, reminding them that they have power to influence the members of the Legislature.

"If you cannot hold the members of your party faithful to the party's pledges before election, the country will doubt your ability to carry out your pledges if you should be elected to the presidency," said Mr. Christensen.

"This is to notify you that out of 24 Democrats in the state Senate, only eight are pledged to ratification and out of 73 Democrats in the House only 24 are pledged to ratification; that out of seven Republicans in the state Senate only three are pledged to ratification and out of 26 Republicans in the House only eight are pledged to ratification. And I would further notify you that many of the unpledged members have said they will stand by the decision of their party caucus."

Action Urged

Tennessee is the showdown of your sincerity in this matter. Anything less than immediate action resulting in ratification by Tennessee will be accepted by the thinking people of the country at its face value of 100 per cent campaign bunk. The people have had sufficient of sympathy words on this question from politicians of both the old parties."

The suffragists are preparing for a contingency in the event of Tennessee falling them. Attempts are still being made to get a special session in Connecticut.

Frank B. Brandegee, United States Senator from Connecticut, is regarded by the suffragists as the figure barring the way to success. His influence with his party is great, he is one of Senator Harding's trusted advisers and he is as strongly opposed to the enfranchisement of women as he is to the League of Nations.

Will Hayes May Aid

Republican Chairman Promises to Support Cause of Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That he would aid the cause of woman suffrage, which he declared to be his cause, was promised by Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to a delegation of Connecticut women who conferred with him at party headquarters here on Saturday.

"What we want," said Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage Association, "is to vote in November, and for that we must have ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment by the thirty-sixth state."

"Connecticut women will remain voteless unless a southern state ratifies, or Connecticut or Vermont come in. The Republican Party can help us either by giving a solid Republican vote in Tennessee, or by putting forth a really vigorous effort in a New England state."

Mrs. A. B. Hepburn charged that the reason Connecticut Republican leaders had not permitted ratification was that both Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor, and Frank B. Brandegee, United States Senator, would probably be candidates for reelection, and they were unwilling for Connecticut women to vote, knowing that, because

of their long-standing enmity toward suffrage, they would vote against them.

Connecticut women were becoming deeply dissatisfied with the attitude of both parties, Miss Ludington said, and asking seriously whether either intended to put forth its maximum effort to assume ratification in time for the women to vote in November. Connecticut women would hold the Republican Party strictly to account if the women were unable to vote in the national election. She called the attention of Mr. Hayes to the fact that while his party was taking credit for ratification of the Anthony Amendment by 23 states, it was not bringing any effective pressure to bear on the Republican Governor of Connecticut, who holds a key to the full enfranchisement of the nation's women.

Mr. Hayes assured the delegation that their cause was his, that individually and collectively the effort of the Republicans had been to assure ratification of the suffrage amendment; declared that the speedy settlement of the question would help destroy the country's unrest, that democracy in the United States was but a hollow mockery while a part of the citizens of the country were not permitted to express their opinions effectively by casting a ballot, and said that he urged ratification, not only to clear the political atmosphere, not only because he felt that suppression of effective opinion worked harm to the body politic, not only as a measure of justice to American women, but also to get their votes for his party. He insisted, however, that ratification was not a partisan measure, and that Republicans were working hard to obtain a favorable action in Tennessee.

A general opinion among members of the Connecticut delegation was that Mr. Hayes had not explained satisfactorily the failure of his party to bring about the extra session of their State Legislature.

Joint Debate Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York City has been invited to meet Miss Charlotte Row of Washington, District of Columbia, in a discussion on the question of ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment in Tennessee. Mrs. Catt has not stated whether she would accept the challenge.

Pressure in Tennessee Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio.—The Tennessee Constitutional League has issued a statement and sent communications to James M. Cox and Warren G. Harding urging that political pressure on the Tennessee Legislature in the interest of the suffrage amendment be removed.

Judge Joseph C. Higgins, president of the league, as a Democrat, in his letter to Governor Cox says: "We apprehend that you are not familiar with the provisions of our state Constitution which forbids the present Legislature considering the matter. It is claimed that our Constitution is invalid as violative of Article V of the federal Constitution. This, however, is denied by the most eminent lawyers of our State, who have stated and published opinions to this effect. I feel sure that the Democratic and Republican attorneys who compose the board of directors of this league will be found to be of such standing, professionally and politically, as to cause you to give due consideration to the views of this league, composed as it is of Democrats and Republicans, suffragists and anti-suffragists."

SANTERI NUORTEVA

ARRIVES IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Santteri Nuorteva, former secretary to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Bolshevik representative in the United States, has arrived in Russia and probably reported to his government's officials in Moscow, according to announcement by the Russian Soviet bureau here. It is said that after his arrival in London recently, to confer with Bolshevik trade representatives, he was first taken to the Black Sea for detention, then returned to London, and told that his request to enter Russia through Estonia would be granted.

FRANCO-BELGIAN PACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—The project of a military alliance between France and Belgium is practically completed. Reports of the two headquarters are ready and are in the hands of the premiers of the respective countries. Before a military accord can be concluded, it must be examined from the political viewpoint by the cabinets, but that the signatures of Mr. Millerand and Mr. Delacroix will be exchanged very shortly is hardly doubtful. In France, practically no opposition has been made, but Socialist papers have published long protests emanating from Belgium.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—A De Havilland aeroplane loaded with seven passengers, piloted by Lieut. Harry Wadlington, reached an altitude of 19,070 feet above sea level at the air service mechanics school here on Friday. This is believed to be a world's record.

BRITISH CRITICISM
OF NEW IRISH BILLStrong Body of Opinion Against
"Coercion" Bill Is Reflected
in the Speeches of Legislators
of All Shades of OpinionSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—A week of threatening stormclouds ended on Thursday and Friday in the unrelieved gloom of the new Irish "coercion" bill. In the parentheses, as it were, between the Polish crisis and mounting anxieties in the Near East, the government has brought in a bill to show that King's Writ does not run in Ireland and that further resort to force can alone restore this threatened authority.

Such, at all events, was the burden of Sir Hamar Greenwood's speech in presenting the bill, and late as it was, his argument showed both greater sense of responsibility and closer contact with the facts than Mr. Lloyd George's. The Prime Minister was too ready to score debating points against Mr. Asquith, too prone to allude to the negative, destructive side of Irish Nationalism and was apparently quite unconcerned about the real factors in the settlement.

Mr. Asquith gave him the lead in the pettifoggery competition by declaring that Ireland was at peace when he went out of office, which is not true, and that, even two years ago, it was still in the hands of the more moderate Sinn Fein. But the suggestion underlying Mr. Asquith's words, namely that he had bequeathed a contented Ireland to Mr. Lloyd George in December, 1916, and that things have gone wrong since then, is simply false.

Rival Leaders

Nothing in this rivalry of small-mindedness between the two Liberal leaders is worth recording, except the fact itself, and Mr. Asquith's advocacy of the Dominion Home Rule plan. Mr. Asquith was studiously genial in his argument; quite properly, Mr. Lloyd George's castigation of him, on the other hand, was ungenerous and ineffective. To all impartial observers in the press gallery and in the lobby, the Prime Minister seemed to be in very bad humor, as well he might be, for he is reaping an Irish harvest of his own sowing, and he would fain shift the odium to other shoulders.

The redeeming features of the debate were furnished by the back benches, and there were half a dozen speeches which, in tone and substance, were severe rebukes to the smallness of the big men on the front benches. They came from all sides, Union, Coalition, Liberal Independent, Liberal and Labor—not to speak of T. P. O'Connor and Joe Devlin for the Nationalists—and they voiced the widespread feeling of dismay at the measures proposed by the government. True, few members dared to say outright that they thought the bill unnecessary, though, on that point, it is significant that, even in this House, there were found 80 men to vote against it "sans phrase."

Criticism of Government

But Walter Guinness, an Irish Tory, sitting for an English seat, Aubrey Herbert, a very independent Tory, Lord Hugh Cecil, and John Robert Clynes, for Labor, put in four widely contrasted speeches a mingled sense of shame at the use of force, humiliation at the failure of the government in Ireland, belief in constructive, rather than repressive, measures and the conviction that an Ireland governing herself is the only possible Ireland, which is the highest common factor of British opinion on the whole troubled issue.

The bill equips the government with exceptional powers. Lord Hugh Cecil justified it with evident reluctance on the ground that suppression of crime was the very starting point for any good work in Ireland. There are many who incline to agree with Mr. Clynes, who said that, in the present state of most Irish counties, the bill could not accomplish its object—suppression of crime. Nought could suppress crime except political action of a large and far-reaching kind.

In Mr. Lloyd George's speech, there was no sign of any new departure, any attempt to get into real touch with Sinn Fein. But then it may be remembered that the Prime Minister's speeches are often mere smoke screens to cover from prying Coalitionist eyes those good actions of his of which they so violently disapprove. His very ferocity in attacking his old chief invites the expectant query, "What is he up to now?"

OHIO RATE LAWS
PRESENT PROBLEMSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio.—The Ohio Public Utilities Commission must, in the first instance, pass judgment upon the claim of the railways of Ohio that the award of the Interstate Commerce Commission in freight and passenger rates nullifies the Ohio 3-cent fare law, enacted early in the year. The railways have raised the issue in their new tariff schedules, which will be up for formal hearing on August 16.

The petition asks that the interstate rates be raised to meet the increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and little doubt exists

that as to freight rates the increases will be allowed. But a different issue is presented when the rates are fixed by law at a definite maximum.

At the same time that the railroad petition was filed, interurban electric lines filed new schedules for identical increases, claiming that, unless these are granted, the interurban lines will be overburdened.

If the Ohio commission and Ohio authorities generally insist upon the 3-cent fare law, a test of the question in the United States courts is inevitable. The provision of the Esch-Cummings bill, which is to the effect that state rates may be set aside if they operate in conflict with the federal law, is regarded in some quarters as an evidence of national legislative intent to nullify state authority almost entirely and leave the various states but little legislative power in such matters as pertain to rates for common carriers.

LABOR UNANIMOUS
ON AVOIDING WARGeneral Determination to Oppose
Any Participation in Polish
Struggle Likely to Give Labor
a Big Influence in PoliticsSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Labor is likely to exert, within the next few days, great influence in foreign politics.

The whole Labor movement is more unanimous in the present Polish crisis, than has ever been seen on any other political or international questions, in its determination to do the utmost to avoid participation in the threatening new war. Labor will bring to bear conciliatory influences, and an endeavor will be made to submit a written statement of the financial situation in the respective countries. Public finance, currency, and exchange, and international trade, will be discussed and a drafting committee will embody the main lines adopted on these subjects in a series of resolutions to be submitted to the conference.

Reestablishment of international credit will be made the subject of discussion, including the practicability of international loans. The conclusions of the conference should be formulated in time for the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations on November 15. Special committees will be formed to study questions such as the unification of statistics with regard to the general pooling of information. The question of manhood suffrage and the relation of a mandatory power to the League of Nations was also discussed at San Sebastian.

The question of a ballot being taken by the miners will be dealt with at the national delegates' conference on Thursday, and it is considered most likely that the ballot will be voted for. The Scottish miners of the Bowhill district, Fifeshire, have decided to issue promissory notes with the object of tying over any period of need in the event of a strike.

As much as £1500 worth of notes for small sums will be issued, and local shopkeepers have agreed to accept them in demand for any class of goods.

Trade Union Incomes

The national conference of representatives of the shipbuilding and engineering trades and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, held on Friday at Central Hall, Westminster, decided to recommend their unions to withdraw from the agreement submitting a periodical wage application to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, and, instead, to negotiate directly with their employers in future. Before the recent amalgamation of the engineering unions last autumn, the financial year of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers created a record in British trade unionism. The society's income for 1919 reached £1,000,000, as against an expenditure of slightly over £800,000.

The government outlined the cabinet's scheme, at a conference of representatives of the master-builders and operatives at the Ministry of Labor on Wednesday, for increasing available labor by dilution with former soldiers, and for speeding up construction of houses. Among other things, it is proposed that piece-work rates, or a system of payments by results, should be accepted. There will be no suspension of work arising from unauthorized strikes. As a quid pro quo for these concessions the government is prepared to give the building trade guarantees for, firstly, five years' employment; second, a guaranteed week; third, payment proportionately during bad weather seasons; fourth, standard piecework rates under which no operative would have less than the guaranteed week's pay; fifth, a generous maintenance allowance in the event of a man being sent away to other districts, where labor was necessary.

Conciliation Machinery Fails

Workmen are strongly against payment by results, or dilution of labor in any shape or form. The Building Trades Parliament, which meets in London on Thursday, will have the government scheme under consideration, and probably a committee will be appointed to investigate and report. Apart from this conference a breakdown of the conciliation machinery in the building trades is regarded with some concern, both by employers and by the unions. The area system of fixing the rates of wages has not been altogether a success, and the new plan for setting up a national wages and conditions council, which will deal with wages on a national basis is generally welcomed by the industry. This new organization is likely to supersede the National Conciliation Board.

ALLIED PLANS FOR
BRUSSELS COUNCILReestablishment of World Finances to Be Attempted at the
Meeting Next Month—Program Discussed at San SebastianSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (Saturday).—The Council of the League of Nations, at the close of its session on Thursday, heard reports from Arthur Balfour, Leon Bourgeois and others. The meeting was open to the public and a number of people were present. The Council ratified the decision concerning a transport conference to be held at Barcelona. The Armaments Commission also concluded its deliberation and the delegates set off on their return journey to their respective countries on Friday.

The Council decided that the International Finance Commission, summoned to meet at Brussels, shall take place on September 24 next. This conference was originally fixed for an earlier date, but was postponed when the Spa conference between the Supreme Council of the Allies and Germany left over the settlement of some of Germany's indebtedness and method of payments.

If by September 24 the Supreme Council of the Allies is not in a position to communicate the result of the negotiations between the Allies and Germany, the conference will nevertheless proceed with its other work. The operations Commission will be invited to send a delegate.

The agenda covers the examination of the financial and economic situation of each state, and each delegate will be asked to submit a written statement of the financial situation in the respective countries. Public finance, currency, and exchange, and international trade, will be discussed and a drafting committee will embody the main lines adopted on these subjects in a series of resolutions to be submitted to the conference.

Reestablishment of international credit will be made the subject of discussion, including the practicability of international loans. The conclusions of the conference should be formulated in time for the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations on November 15. Special committees will be formed to study questions such as the unification of statistics with regard to the general pooling of information. The question of manhood suffrage and the relation of a mandatory power to the League of Nations was also discussed at San Sebastian.

Misleading Reports

LONDON, England (Friday).—Denial of published reports concerning the work of the permanent armaments commission of the League of Nations, which has an explanation of the body's duties, is contained in a statement just issued by the Bureau of the League of Nations.

"Reports grossly misrepresenting the powers and purposes of the permanent armaments commission of the League of Nations have been published in certain newspapers," says the statement. "An effort seems to have been made to represent this body as invested with functions directly opposite to those actually entrusted to it."

"The whole object of the commission is to secure a voluntary international agreement for the reduction of armaments throughout the world. This involves a most technical question that it can be best dealt with by a body of military, naval and air experts, who will prepare recommendations for the civilian authorities of the League, as represented in the council and assembly, who in turn will prepare recommendations for the various governments to accept or reject as they see fit."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR AUGUST 9, 1920

Art.....	Page 12
New Architecture.....	1
Amateur Painters in Reserve.....	5
Art As It Is Taught.....	5
Delacroix.....	5
Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	1
Probable Effect of Rate Advances.....	1
Good Reaction for Industrials.....	1
New Issues: Month of July.....	1
Market Opinions.....	1
Economic Changes Are More General.....	1
Railway Earnings.....	1
Shoe Buyers.....	1
Dividends.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 14
The League Definitely Supported.....	1
Building Up Czechoslovakia.....	1
Inspection of Summer Resorts.....	1
The Aeroplane in South Africa.....	1
Books by Children.....	1
Editorial Notes.....	1
General News.....	1
Allied Premiers in Conference on Polish Situation.....	1
League Adherents' Claim Advantage.....	1
Allied Plans for Brussels Council.....	1
British Criticism of New Irish Bill.....	1
Tennessee House and Senate Meet in Extra Session.....	1
Hungarian Jews Unite in Protest.....	1
Candidate Cox Favors League.....	1
Dry Law Action in Philadelphia.....	1

Press Comment on Cox Address.....	4
Indiscretions of Darwin Officials.....	5
Changes Made in Air Convention.....	5
Portugal's Effort to Find a Premier.....	7
San Sebastian Now in Its Full Season.....	7
Hunan Situation Is Quieter Now.....	7
Utilizing Water Power at Assuan.....	7
British Electors and Irish Peace.....	10
Labor.....	1
Labor Unanimous on Avoiding War.....	1
Strikes as Means of Stopping War.....	2
Illustrations.....	1
Yehosh.....	3
Proposed War Memorial, London.....	5
Princess of Karakorum.....	6
Design for Nebraska Capitol.....	12
"Old Barn," by Paul Colin.....	13
Special Articles.....	1
The Window of the World.....	2
Yehosh.....	3
Scandinavian Women.....	2
Thatch and Flowers.....	2
Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	10
Sporting.....	Page 8
Champion County Team Defeated.....	1
First Three Are Gaining on Ruth.....	1
White Sox Close in on the Highlanders.....	1
Giants' Victorious Run Partly Halted.....	1
The Children's Page.....	Page 6
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
Giving.....	1
Lowell as Ambassador.....	1

MR. CLEMENCEAU MAY
REENTER POLITICSSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—A personal event that may have considerable influence upon French politics is announced today. It is stated that Mr. Clemenceau intends accepting a parliamentary seat. In any case some of his friends are engaged in the department of Cotes-du-Nord in preparing the ground. There a senatorial seat has fallen vacant.

Senators, deputies and counselors of the district who have voting power are being discreetly sounded. If the prospects appear favorable, in a short time the candidature will be definitely announced and the veteran statesman, who has been without a place in the winter Assembly and has preserved a complete silence in spite of the most vigorous attacks upon him, since his retirement in January, will become a formidable political power again.

LEAGUE ADHERENTS
CLAIM ADVANTAGECox Acceptance Speech Meets
Approval of Administration
Democrats—Republicans Say
They Welcome Issue as JoinedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The speech of acceptance delivered by Gov. James M. Cox in Dayton on Saturday was received with satisfaction by the Administration. The very reasons which made it acceptable to the President and his official family caused it to be acclaimed with satisfaction also by the Republicans.

"He has surrendered to Wilson," was the view taken by Republican politicians after the statement of the Democratic candidate had been made public. "That settles it; the people do not believe in the League, and he is defeated," it was said at headquarters.

Clarence B. Miller, secretary of the Republican National Committee, said: "Governor Cox's speech of acceptance gives confirmation, if any confirmation is needed, of his complete surrender to President Wilson, first in making the League of Nations the paramount issue of the campaign, and second, in making Mr. Wilson's particular kind of a league his own."

The attitude of the Administration may be found summed up in the words of the Secretary of State.

"It was with entire confidence that I took up Governor Cox's speech this afternoon and read it," said Mr. Colby. "My interest and admiration grew with every paragraph, and when I finished it my feeling had become one of deep and solid satisfaction."

"He states the issues of the campaign not only with clearness, but with a due sense of their relative importance. He speaks in the tone of a man who has convictions. This is as it should be, because the Democratic Party is a party of convictions, and its candidate must be a man of convictions."

"The Governor gives the Republican Party a forecast of the blistering process which both its candidate and its platform will undergo as the campaign progresses. He says just the right thing as to the Republican proposal of a separate German peace. Who is going to enforce it if Germany proves intractable?"

Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, an Administration man, commented with satisfaction on the agreement of President Wilson and Governor Cox. "He stands squarely on the League and squarely on the Democratic platform as to the League," he added.

ALLIED PREMIERS
IN CONFERENCE ON
POLISH SITUATIONMr. Millerand and Marshal Foch
Meet Lloyd George at Hythe
—Important Communication Is
Awaited From the SovietsSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, met Mr. Millerand and Marshal Foch at Hythe today to determine on action regarding the Polish situation. Mr. Millerand and Marshal Foch arrived at Folkestone on the French destroyer Meuse early this morning.

Leo Kamenef and Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik delegates, met Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law at Downing Street and conferred for five and a half hours on Friday night. As a result of the conference, Mr. Kamenef has communicated with the Russian Soviet Government and a reply is expected in time for the conference of the Premiers today, so that the final Allied attitude may be determined.

While the situation is still critical, the Russian message handed to Mr. Lloyd George late on Thursday night is regarded favorably in authoritative quarters, in fact the Russians have made out a good case. The Poles, in commencing their recent offensive, disregarded the warnings of Mr. Lloyd George and, in the negotiations at Baranovitch, Mr. Kamenef points out that their emissaries should have been furnished with broader powers. The British Government is still prepared to facilitate the holding of a conference in London and reports circulated within the last two days that British military and naval preparations are under way are quite unfounded.

Labor is marshaling its forces to bring pressure to bear on the British Government to prevent war with Russia. A meeting will be held on Monday evening of the executive of the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress at the House of Commons to consider what action will be taken in the event of a crisis arising.

The Polish Government is preparing to leave for Cracow, and members of nearly all the diplomatic legations will leave Warsaw. The American Legation will leave only in the event of the Polish Government withdrawing.

The latest Bolshevik military wireless shows that the Russians are now only about 40 miles from Warsaw. Myshynets and Snidovro, both west of Lomza, having been taken by Soviet troops.

Fighting is proceeding near Ostrolenka. Ostrov was occupied on August 4 and, west of Brest Litovsk, they have taken Teresopol. Near Brody the Bolshevik cavalry defeated the enemy and reached Berestchek.

On the eastern bank of the Strypa, several villages south of Bucacz have been occupied.

In the Crimean sector they have taken Alexandrov and crossed the river Kongska.

Decision Awaited

France Is Eager to Hear the Results
of the Hythe ConferenceSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The gravity of the moment in which is decided the question of peace or war is fully appreciated in France, where there is certainly more fear of a policy of recognition of the Russian Government than in England. Without definitely advising war, most Paris journals are filled with warnings against Bolshevik wiles and demand that vigorous action shall be taken. They are, in advance, opposed to the idea of peace. If war is the result of the Hythe conference, they will be greatly agitated, but peace is equally dreaded. France cannot forget the long campaigns against the Bolshevik and sees no reason for changing her opinion now. Alarmist speculations of what will happen if the Bolshevik secure a diplomatic triumph are published.

There is, however, another side. Radicals, as well as Socialists, declaring that they will take any measure to prevent the resumption of war. The report of the military mission in Poland, received here, does not in any event suggest military operations, but envisages the possibility of a blockade and naval operations against Petrograd.

A statement about the veritable rôle of General Weygand, the French officer, is made today. It appears that it has not been seriously suggested that he should take command of the Polish Army, as has been rumored. By order of Marshal Foch, he was to remain in Warsaw. His advice was sought by President Pilsudski, but there was much opposition to him among the Polish officers, who refused to receive his counsel. Further, it is denied that the Poles fought upon a plan drawn up by Marshal Foch. While it is certain that French officers have played a part in the Polish Army,

France repudiates responsibility for the Polish adventure and the tactics that have been employed.

Polish Situation Grave

Dispatches Indicate That Reds Still Threaten Warsaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nothing had reached Washington last night to indicate a rift in clouds precipitated by the Russo-Polish situation. The State Department did not make public the text of the memorandum said to have been sent to the American Government at the same time that similar representations were made to the British and French governments, who in conjunction with the United States were primarily responsible for the establishment of the Polish state.

From dispatches reaching the Polish legation, however, it was indicated that the memorandum presented a review of the military and political situation facing Poland as a result of the advance of the Red armies to the gates of Warsaw. The dispatches to the legation particularly dwelt on the plight of the great numbers of refugees who are being driven before the invading forces, and for whom the Polish authorities are hard put to find sustenance.

This problem of providing for 500,000 refugees is especially critical for the reason that Poland has scant supplies with which to take care of the army and the population of Warsaw without being forced to provide for great numbers of indigents. There are indications that the Polish Government feels that an offer of food supplies by the United States would add to the morale of the military and the population in general.

Military Question

While this government has not considered active military cooperation with the allied powers to save Poland, it is known that the military authorities have kept thoroughly informed in regard to every aspect of the situation, so that expert advice is available at any time to the President and the State Department. American officers are particularly apprehensive regarding the difficulties of transport through territories with a large substrata of Bolshevism, should the Allies decide on military support on a large scale.

No definite pronouncement from this government is expected until the result of the conference between David Lloyd George and President Millerand at Hythe, England, today, is known. Nor does this government believe that an expression of moral support by it on behalf of Poland would avail much at Moscow. Any expression of support would have to embody, it is said, a declaration to the effect that even if Poland goes down under the Soviet drive, the United States, in conjunction with the other powers, would undertake to restore it in its integrity. For such declaration the United States is not prepared at this time.

Possible Policy

Whatever policy the United States formulates, it will, it is taken, embody the following factors:

1. A declaration to the Russian people that the United States is not hostile but feels intensely friendly to them, and that it will not approve of any interference with their territory, which it is the desire of this country to be kept intact in view of the time that the Russian people as a whole are able to determine their own destinies.
2. That this country cannot see its way to regard the Soviets as a representative government based on popular approval nor worthy of recognition by the powers; that in fact, this government looks on the Moscow régime as entirely unfitted for partnership with the United States in international relationship.
3. Finally, that his country would look with approval on any steps that the Russian people could take to rid themselves of the Trotsky-Lenin dictatorship, and the moment this was done, the United States would urge the entry of Russia into the comity of nations with her boundaries intact, and with due allowance made for her legitimate aspirations.

It is understood that among the matters discussed in the conversations taken up last week here was the feasibility of calling Congress into session so that the President could put the situation before it. Indications, however, are that this was discussed to be discarded even as a contingency. With a political campaign in progress and international relations made its pivot issue it is not difficult to see that the President should hesitate to adopt this course.

The Kameneff Note

LONDON, England (Friday)—Leo Kameneff of the Russian Soviet delegation here, in his note to Mr. Lloyd George, giving the Soviet Government's reply to Great Britain's note of Tuesday with regard to the delay in the armistice negotiations between Russia and Poland, declared that the sole obstacle in the way of the beginning of negotiations for the suspension of military operations was the absence of the Polish delegates, whose return is being awaited by the representatives of the Soviet Government in order that negotiations may be immediately opened. The note continued:

"The Russian Soviet Government again declares that it is firm in the recognition of the freedom and independence of Poland, and its willingness to grant to the Polish state wider frontiers than were indicated by the Supreme Council and mentioned in the British note of July 20."

With regard to the proposed London Peace Conference, the note says in substance that the Soviet Government had proposed that the conference be only with the leading powers of the Entente, because the usefulness of

such a conference arose from the fact that, without the assistance of the leading powers, war could not be waged by other states against Russia, and so the peace of Europe would be guaranteed. The Kameneff statement continues:

"We are still of the opinion that direct negotiations with Poland for peace would serve the interests both of the Russian and Polish peoples." The conference in London between Russia and the leading powers of the Entente, the communication says, "would have for its object the regularization of the international position of all outstanding questions between her and the Allies, for the benefit of general peace."

Situation in Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The Russian advance continues unchecked. A great panic now prevails among the Warsaw population. The Soldiers Council there has issued a manifesto calling on workers to proclaim a Communist Republic.

United Socialists' Attitude

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Opposition of the French United Socialist Party to intervention in Poland against the Russian Bolsheviki has resulted in that organization appealing to members to take action intended to prevent France from becoming involved in the struggle before Warsaw. "In concert with the Fédération Générale du Travail," says an announcement, "it has been decided to immediately organize vigorous action against the plan of brigandage directed against the Russian revolution, which may again set fire to the whole of Europe. Until the projected action can be begun, sections and federations are invited to organize from now on all the agitation desirable so that public opinion may at once be informed of the criminal plans of our rulers and the consequences that may result."

Operations in the Crimea

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Bolsheviki have begun an offensive against General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, who, in his recent campaign, advanced some distance northward from his base in the Crimea. In Friday's official statement from Moscow the capture by the Russians of Alexandrov is claimed, with further advances by the Soviet troops. The statement reads:

"In the Crimean sector, in the region of Alexandrov, our troops, having assumed the offensive, occupied the town of Alexandrov, crossed the river Korskaya, and are continuing to advance."

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A committee of 35, representing contractors, architects, engineers, labor and material men, will meet in Chicago on September 27 to arrange for a national building congress for the suppression of profiteering and grafting in the building industry, stabilization of conditions and prices, increase of production and assurance of steadier work for labor. All groups interested will be urged to attend this congress in an effort to solve the building problem. Representatives of the building industry in session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, admitting that the problem is made difficult of solution by conditions within the industry itself, decided to arrange for the congress and for a general house-cleaning all along the line. They complain chiefly of excessive prices charged by material men, and they believe that until material prices become stabilized there is little chance of a solution of the problem.

Plans for the congress show that building is now being recognized as a national problem, requiring a national survey if it is to be solved. The groups to be represented in the September 27 conference are labor, contractors, American Institute of Architects, the engineering counsel, and others.

GENERAL STRIKE IN THE SAAR VALLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The general strike which has broken out in the Saar Valley is believed to have been fomented by German officials. The result will be to prevent the deliveries of coal to France. All public services have ceased, work, postmen, railroadmen, and other workers demand political changes even going so far as to ask that the French troops should be withdrawn and that the officials should belong to the organization whose center is in unoccupied Germany. France looks upon the Saar as French territory. The franc was shortly to have been introduced in place of the mark. That the movement is Nationalist and anti-French cannot be doubted, and the ambiguous status of the Saar Valley under the Treaty is likely to give rise to serious incidents of this character.

VANDERBILT INCOME TAX SUITS BEGUN

NEW YORK, New York—Francis G. Caffey, federal district attorney, on Saturday began suit against Frederick W. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, respectively, for \$20,095 and \$34,385 additional income taxes for 1915. Complaints filed in the case alleged that income tax returns by both the Vanderbilts were incorrect, misleading, false and fraudulent. Frederick Vanderbilt reported his net income at \$2,035,267.44, and Reginald Vanderbilt his at \$132,866.98 in 1915.

DRAFT DESERTERS TO BE ARRESTED

War Department Practically Completes Investigations and Prepares to Act—173,911 Men Named on the Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The greatest roundup of offenders in the history of the United States is about to begin. Announcement was made yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, that the list of draft deserters, thereby meaning men who registered for military service but refused to answer the call to the colors, had been practically completed and would be posted up in every community in the country soon. Up to date the list numbers 173,911 men. Upon orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army the local draft boards submitted to the War Department their records and data relative to men charged with desertion from the draft. These records have been sifted down with the result that tens of thousands of names were stricken off the list because the men were found to have enlisted in one or another of the services and had failed to notify their local boards.

Although the list of men whom the federal and state authorities will be asked to apprehend for whatever punishment is dealt out to them appears large, it represents less than one per cent of the 24,000,000 men who registered for service. There is an important technical difference between a draft evader and a draft delinquent, a delinquent being one who did not register at all. The latter, however, is subject to the civil authorities for violation of the selective service act passed by Congress, whereas the former has a military status because he was inducted into the service under the act. Responsibility for the apprehension of delinquents is placed with the Department of Justice.

Attitude Taken

The view taken by the War Department is that it is a patriotic duty to arrest men who willfully deserted the draft. The department depends on the cooperation of the committees to round up the offenders as soon as the names are published. A decision has been reached by the department to suspend the \$50.00 payment formerly given for apprehension of deserters. The ground given for the suspension is that it would be an enormous expense to the government. It can be defended however, on another ground; namely, that the offer of prize money for the arrest of deserters might give the order a "man hunt" character and possibly put a premium on persecution.

Any registrant who did not serve, and who is doubtful of his status, should ascertain at once what it is, as an appeal to the Adjutant-General will enable any man who is not a willful deserter to have his name taken off the list. Following is the statement of the War Department:

"The work of the army in listing the names of men whose records show them as draft deserters is rapidly nearing completion, and in order to avoid having the name of any man who served honorably on the list of draft deserters, the War Department announces that any draft registrant who is in doubt as to his status should write to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, District of Columbia, and find out how he is classified. If any error exists in the record of the registrant, it is probably due to his lack of interest in keeping track of his obligations to the government."

"Each man who has been classified as a draft deserter has had his name posted in the community in which he registered as being required to perform certain duties and efforts were made to notify the man at the address given by him."

Determine Status

"Although the fact that a draft registrant does not know his status is largely his own fault, yet any man who now suspects that he may be classified as a deserter can, as stated above, write to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, District of Columbia, and receive full information as to how he is classified."

"This notice is given to the public so that any of the 173,911 men whose names are now listed, who can show that they did not willfully evade their duty, may have their names removed before the publication of the list."

"Any man who is in doubt as to his status should communicate with the Adjutant-General within the next two weeks, so as to afford sufficient time for his case to be settled before the public announcement of the names of the deserters."

"Due to the tremendous expense that the government would be put to in apprehending such a large number of draft deserters, and believing that the public spirit of state and local officials, patriotic societies and other agencies, including the Department of Justice, will cause them to cooperate in the search for offenders, the War Department has decided to temporarily suspend the payment of \$50 for each draft deserter apprehended and turned over to the military authorities."

"The War Department is most anxious not to place upon any man who served his country honorably the humiliation of having his name appear as a slacker, and for that reason is seeking the widest publicity of the fact that a list of deserters will be published, and that the men whose names appear on that list will be arrested and brought to trial before a military court. Any man, therefore, who is not positive that his record with his local board was complete in

every detail should at once avail himself of this opportunity to clear his record and avoid the probable publication of his name as a deserter. Once the list of deserters is posted, every means at the disposal of the army will be brought into play to bring about the arrest and trial of the guilty."

"The tremendous public sentiment against slackers will cause the whereabouts of the most of them to be revealed, and it is not expected that any guilty man will escape."

STRIKE AS MEANS OF STOPPING WAR

International Miners' Congress Adopts Resolution to Strike if Necessary to Prevent War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Saturday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor attended the miners' congress on Friday, when the last session was held. The congress passed unanimously a resolution that the formation of a permanent secretariat is decided in general, but left to the international committee to consider. The question of the formation of an international office for the distribution of coal will be referred to the League of Nations and to the International Labor Bureau.

The congress also adopted a resolution decreeing that the federation will have recourse to a general strike if this be necessary to prevent war. On Thursday, reports from different countries on the hours of labor were submitted. A proposal of three working shifts of six hours, with one shift for repair per day, was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The international committee, on Wednesday, considered redrafting of the rules. The congress accepted these, except for the question of the establishment of a full-time international secretariat with a permanent staff. This point is to be reconsidered and submitted again.

The Socialist congress, which is also in session here, passed a very mild resolution on socialization unanimously, except for one-third of the British delegates, who called it retrograde. A resolution of Ramsay MacDonald calling on the British Government to provide the necessary phosphates, oil cake and other commodities to the needy European countries, and to afford facilities for the transport of the 100,000 cows offered by the United States to Germany, which cannot be transported through lack of shipping, and which would, it was said, save the children in the coming winter, was enthusiastically carried.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Second Internationale congress closed on Thursday with the passing of a draft resolution on the political system of Socialism. Mr. Bernstein, the senior International Socialist present, was invited to make the closing speech. Brussels was decided upon for the next congress in 1922.

SPECIAL COURT FOR LIQUOR LAW CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is proposed to have a special court in Washington for the hearing of cases concerned with violations of the liquor laws. Both members of the internal revenue bureau and of the district attorney's office are understood to favor the trying of such cases in the United States branch of the police court. Up to the present time they have been heard by I. R. Hitt, United States Commissioner.

The police court can impose a sentence of five years as a maximum, the penalty under the law for most of the cases that have been tried before Commissioner Hitt. The commissioner would still continue to try cases of making and operating illicit stills, which carry a heavier penalty than five years, and would issue warrants for searching the houses of suspected persons.

John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, announced on Saturday that a large force of federal agents is to be transferred to Baltimore to hold in check violations of the Volstead Act. This followed a consideration of the opinion of the Attorney-General of Maryland that members of the police force do not possess power to make arrests under the act.

The police commissioner of Baltimore on Saturday issued a general order in which, while members of the police force were forbidden to serve warrants for violations of the Volstead Act, they were ordered to arrest violators when the offense was committed in their presence and they are also to pass on to the federal authorities any information which they obtain.

Withdrawal Rules Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Drastic rules to curb illicit traffic in liquor are now in effect here, aiming chiefly to stop the business in forged permits which have withdrawn large supplies of liquor from warehouses. The new rules, promulgated by the Federal Prohibition Commissioner recently, hold the wholesale liquor dealers responsible for all liquor leaving their warehouses. The 300 permits issued before August 1 are void, and must be replaced by the new ones, each truck being bonded for \$10,000. Raids were made in Jersey City, Paterson, Newark and Hoboken, New Jersey, on Saturday, and considerable liquor was confiscated. In that State no more liquor will be permitted to leave the warehouses for the present.

HUNGARIAN JEWS UNITE IN PROTEST

Presence of Karl Huszar, Former Premier, Arouses Indignation of Federation, Which Sees Menace in the Leader's Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The presence in the United States of Karl Huszar, former Premier of Hungary, has aroused many Hungarians in this city to outspoken protests. These protests come with particular strength from the Hungarian Federation of Jews in America, who were preparing in June to protest against the admission to this country of Karl Huszar and Bingo Peter, called the "Papal strong man" of the Huszar political alignment in Hungary. At that time the newly organized federation had adopted a resolution charging these men with complicity in the Hungarian white terror, expressed chiefly, the federation said, in pogroms. The former Premier is in this country ostensibly to collect funds for repatriation of Hungarian war prisoners in Siberia. His opponents insist that his real purpose is to create public sentiment for softening the peace terms, at least as regards reduction of the Hungarian Army, and to pave the way for a loan, which they believe, the Hungarian Government plans to ask of the United States, in order that it may carry out what they say is its purpose to reestablish the Hungarian kingdom and get back Tzecho-Slovakia and other territory lost during the war.

How the former Premier, an enemy alien, ever succeeded in getting into the country, when citizens of the Allies are refused admittance, is a mystery, his opponents say.

Purpose Suspected

"No one believes that he is here in the interests of repatriating Hungarian war prisoners," said Dr. Samuel Bucher, president of the federation, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In the first place, there is no reason for him to collect funds for that purpose; various agencies have been attending to that for some time, and arrangements have been made to send United States ships to get the men. In the second place, a man with the war record of Mr. Huszar is not a fit person to make such collections."

"Forty per cent of the 140,000 prisoners that he claims to be working for are Jewish boys, and the Jews certainly do not rely upon the man who has been the head of the White Terrorists of Hungary, and who admits publicly that his government was unable to stop pogroms against the Jews, and who is known not only as an advocate of anti-Semitism, but has advocated to office men who have massacred large numbers of Jews. I myself told him here in New York that I thought it would be better for the Jewish boys to remain in Siberia than to return to Hungary to find their families killed and to be murdered themselves. When I asked him if he could give any assurance of safety to them, he said that he could not guarantee it."

"When I asked if the present government had the power to suppress these riots and pogroms, he admitted that it was unable to cope with the situation. If this is so, it seems pertinent to ask how is it that Hungary can offer to send armies to help Poland put down the Reds? If she can do that, why can she not suppress the pogroms?"

Bolshevist Attitude

"Huszar claims to be fighting the Bolsheviki. So far as I know, one-third of the Bolsheviki have left Hungary, another third are in prison, and the rest have been killed. The contention that Jews were largely Bolshevist is untrue. The Jews suffered more than any others during the Bolshevist régime, because they came out openly against them. I am informed that there are about 100,000 Jews in prison today in Hungary, and that no means are being taken to protect the lives of innocent men, women and children."

"At a recent meeting of the federation, resolutions were adopted asking the United States to remove him from this country at the earliest possible moment as he is an emissary of a government that not only has refrained from the punishment of assassins of thousands of innocent victims, but also allows these pogroms to continue, threatening to exterminate all the Jews of Hungary. He also represents the Imperialist régime that is seeking the restoration of that monarchy, which was an enemy of civilization, and against which our American men went to war. His presence here we consider inimical to the best interests of the United States."

"We Hungarian Jews, faithful and loyal citizens of the United States, feel very strongly that the coming here of aliens of this sort, who agitate for ideals contrary to those of the United

States, should be stopped. We love this country too much to want men of his type to come here to poison the minds of the American people. A white terrorist is as bad as a Red; there is no question of color involved, and Huszar has certainly incited to riot and lawlessness in his own country."

Deportation to Be Asked

Dr. Bucher added that the federation was about to write to the Department of Labor at Washington to urge Mr. Huszar's deportation, but that he believed Mr. Huszar would disappear before he could be deported. Various Chicago societies have protested against his visiting that city as he planned.

"My advice would be for the Department of Justice to send him out of this country immediately," said William Sarkas, president of the Hungarian League of the City of New York, and also of the Hungarian Literary Society. "The man has been repudiated by the Hungarian people and Hungarians here have not received him officially. I think that he had to leave Hungary because all the Jews were against him."

The Rumanian Government is asking for Mr. Huszar's extradition, because of the outrages he is said to have committed and permitted in Rumania, so Capt. Basil Stoica, Rumanian Consul in New York declared. Captain Stoica also believed that his real mission in the United States was to arouse American sentiment to help Hungary avoid reducing her army, according to the terms of the Peace Treaty, and that he was working to restore a monarchical government in Hungary. How he, an alien enemy, got into the United States, puzzled him also.

Career in Hungary

Karl Huszar was elected Premier of Hungary after the Bolshevist Government fell; he represents the new Hungary, and his mission in the United States is purely humanitarian. He has come as a representative of the Red Cross to solicit aid in repatriating the Hungarian prisoners in Siberia, says G. Kende, of the editorial staff of the Hungarian-American People's Voice. He added that it was nonsense to think that Mr. Huszar was making any attempt to reestablish the Hungarian monarchy.

"Hungarians here are not interested in any such movement," he continued. "They would not aid it in any way. They could not. They are tired of war and would aid no country except the United States. If Mr. Huszar wants intrigue for reestablishment of a Hungarian monarchy he will have to go to European countries to spread his propaganda. The Communists are all against him because he subdued the Communists in Hungary. Although he is a Christian, he was always friendly to the Jews and tried to prevent pogroms against them. But there are always irresponsible officers and soldiers, and there were pogroms, which he was unable to prevent, just as there are lynchings of Negroes in the United States, which the government does not sanction but is unable to prevent. Most of the Bolshevist leaders were Jews and the Jews all oppose him. The pogroms against them were in the main a part of the reaction against Bolshevism. It is natural that he should be attacked by Bolshevist propaganda."

Shipments for Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judge Henry M. Fisher of Chicago and Max Pine of New York, recently returned from Russia as representatives of the joint distribution committee of American funds for Jewish war sufferers, announce that the Soviet Government will admit to Russia shipments of supplies from America for Jews in Russia, if those shipments come in under auspices of the committee. It is guaranteed that all supplies so sent will be used solely for the relief of Jews. One shipment is already being distributed.

BROTHERHOODS MAY YET BE FEDERATED

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declared at a meeting of the Federation's executive council here, that a "threatened abandonment of negotiations for merging the big four railroad organizations with the American Federation of Labor, has been temporarily halted. Prospects for an eventual consolidation," he added, were "brighter than ever."

"You can say, positively, that the engineers' application for admission has not been withdrawn," Mr. Morrison declared. "The case of the conductors' is in the course of adjudication."

SHIPPING BOARD SELLS TUGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sale of six sea-going tugs for a total of \$604,000 is announced by the Shipping Board.

PRESS CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA CLOSES

Resolution at Final Session of the British Imperial Press Delegates Favors Interchange of Pressmen Within the Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Imperial Press Conference concluded its deliberations at Ottawa on Saturday, after three days deliberations, the result of which will be rather intangible than concrete. The delegates departed for Niagara Falls on the night train.

During the morning session, Robert Donald proposed a resolution, the purpose of which was to extend the scope of the Empire Press Union to include, as well as the daily papers, weeklies, literary, technical and trade journals, and to provide for their representation on the council at London to the extent of one-third of its membership.

The council will draft the necessary constitutional amendments, which must be submitted to each branch of the union for acceptance. The resolution carried.

A further resolution providing for quadrennial meetings of the Imperial Press Conference was passed. The question of admitting representatives of the printing trades to the press union was broached and consideration of the suggestion was promised. Lord Apsley expressed the opinion that benefit would result from a provision for the interchange of members of newspaper staffs throughout the Empire. Efficiency in handling news from the various parts of Empire would be gained. A resolution to this effect was passed and it was conceded that such interchanges should include lady journalists.

Mr. Horton of New Zealand submitted a resolution providing that, in order to develop the resources of the Empire, all governments should make their first reduction in taxation apply chiefly to incomes earned within the Empire. This would, he said, encourage the investment of British capital in British countries. Lord Burnham ventured the objection that, under the existing forms of income taxation, incomes were not classified according to source.

T. E. Naylor of London, representing the printing trades, strongly opposed the suggestion. He expressed surprise that such a motion should be introduced inasmuch as it would give rise to needless controversy if debated. The resolution proposed a system of preferential taxation and indirectly constituted a discouragement of foreign investment and trade. If the conference were justified in pronouncing upon the question of taxation, might it not also be called upon to pronounce upon the fiscal question? Robert Donald denounced the resolution which, he declared, did not touch upon the fiscal question.

SMUGGLING JAPANESE INTO UNITED STATES

TACOMA, Washington—Reiterating his statement as to the existence of what he termed an organized system of smuggling Japanese into the United States, Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, said Saturday he would submit evidence first to the departments of state and labor. Within six hours of the issuance of his first statement on the subject, eight Japanese, he said, were taken from the liner Eastern Temple at Seattle in an attempt to enter the United States illegally, and two others escaped in a row boat.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

After the Example of Trotzky

What 100 per cent American voter would suspect Mr. Cox, Mr. Harding, Mr. Coolidge and the Rev. Dr. Watkins of following pell-mell the example of Mr. Trotzky, a political figure whose merits we never dreamed they appreciated? It is some months since "Worker Ivan Gayey" wrote to a newspaper in Soviet Russia describing his amazing experience.

"A few days ago," writes Ivan, "I was walking by chance along the railroad tracks toward the station at Ekaterinburg.

"Some repair workers were shoveling from the tracks. Among them I suddenly espied, on the sixth track, a man whose face seemed very familiar to me. Upon looking at him more closely, I recognized the man; it was Comrade Trotzky.

"At first I could not believe my eyes, but then I considered the matter thus: 'Why should not Comrade Trotzky work at cleaning off the railroad tracks? For he is the leader of the Labor Army, and has to set the whole army a good example. He, the one who is always saying that all, particularly those who sit in the administrative staffs and who lead the political work, should aid in the reconstruction of the transportation system—he is the very one whose duty it is to be the first to suit the action to the word.'"

"I gave up the errand on which I had set out, and took a shovel, in order that I, like Comrade Trotzky, might contribute a little of my work to the mighty work of the battle on the new front, the labor front."

With Trotzky working on the railroad, Coolidge mowing the barley, Cox milking the cow, Harding sitting peacefully on the porch and the Rev. Dr. Watkins doing the wash, is it any wonder that the plumber and the telephone girl feel like stopping their honest labor and trying a hand at government?

A Doll in a Window

Has anyone had the courage to ask the dolls where they went during the war? No one has ever been heard to do so. No one is pretending to see them creeping back, but there they are again, as the clown says, beautiful, and better than they ever were before, and as if to say, "Don't think we are just playthings, and nothing else."

A large blue-eyed darling is taking her stand in the center of an important shop window and every day smiles upon little girls and boys indiscriminately, which means on both alike, not specially little boys, or specially little girls, for she is a business woman, and every day she tells you in the best possible way what is going on inside this important shop. No, she is not a talking doll, you can tell some things better without talking, and this is how you do it. Suppose it is a wet day, you will then see Miss Doll in the cunningest little waterproof cloak and rubbers, just the very thing that Betty's mother wanted for Betty to go to school in, though as a matter of fact Betty would rather not, for she likes the nice soft rain on her. She would much prefer the striped flannel coat and skirt with the pockets in it, that Miss Doll has on the next day, when the sun is shining; or the cool muslin with the blue sash, even if the boys do call her Baby Bunting, she does not mind because if you get it dirty it comes out of the wash-tub just as good as new, a great advantage when Nanny is so very particular, and will keep saying, "Now Miss Betty, do look what you are doing." A frock for the boat race, a frock for the prize giving, and Miss Doll looks sweet in them all, and wants everybody to share them with her.

Featuring the Swans

An enterprising writer who veils his or her identity under the initials "V. D." says "one wonders why the big stores in London and the provinces do not back up their heavy press advertising with posters. The press is the means of making direct sales by return, so to speak, but this does not offer the same opportunity as might be obtained from a poster campaign. Most stores use tube advertisements and places in tram cars and omnibuses, but no big store in London has struck out into a bold line of posters." As an instance of what might be done in this way a charming picture of the swans in Kew Gardens is mentioned which forms the advertisement of the underground railway, Kew Gardens section. Artists of the very highest standing are giving their best

attention to the matter of posters, but it is only recently that anything like the same efficiency has been reached as was attained long ago in Botzen or Cracow to mention only two places where art was exploited for the use of commerce.

The Daily Telegraph lately broke a lance over the disfigurement of the landscape in the fair land of Kent. With a higher standard of art in poster painting, it would naturally follow that the appropriate place and subject would be considered, and such a thing as stamping the name of a patent medicine on the rocks of some fairy glen would become an impossibility.

The Red Man and the Airplane

The operations of a giant hydroplane, in the service of the Albiti Power and Paper Company, are causing excitement among the Indians who roam in the regions of Northern Ontario, and Northwestern Quebec. The sight of the huge machine sailing through space at a speed not much less than a mile and a half a minute, rising high above the virgin forests and swooping down to rest in the lakes and rivers, has brought to the red men another message of the achievements of the "Pale Face."

Many of these natives of the far north have yet to get a close-up view of a locomotive, as it threads along its "fixed" way. The invasion of the airplane, on the other hand, forces the issue.

News of the arrival of men from the clouds is spreading from one Indian haunt to another, and these people living beyond the beaten tracks of civilization, who had just begun to think they could understand the white man's achievements, have dropped again into bewildered silence.

Child-Veterans

Eight hundred children took "the long way round" to come home from their summer vacations last week. But it was their 1918 vacation, and they were leaving Vladivostok, via America, for Petrograd, war's little wanderers. Most of them are children of middle-class parents who did not want their children to mingle with the fresh air outings provided by Russian city societies for all children in the summer time. And so they were sent near by to Volga resorts, but, with their governesses and tutors, into Siberia where the milk and butter were plentiful. Koltchak advanced. The children and their caretakers had neither money nor supplies of clothes, and caught behind the lines were separated from their parents. Their tutors, themselves without money, deserted them. The Quaker Missions reported them last year as "the wild children" of Siberia. Gradually the American Red Cross and other agencies collected them, and now they are going home. War, they say, is waged in behalf of children.

Ginger or Jinja

Somehow Jinja seems to amuse people, as the name of a place, says a writer in Blackwood, at least he finds that when you speak of it to anyone unfamiliar with the place, he or she usually laughs and says "Jinja? how do you spell it?" Yet Jinja is far from a joke on a still night in the great heat, when there is a steep hill to climb; then indeed one is apt to wish that the little bungalows were not so far above the little pier that thrusts out into the still waters of the great Victoria Nyanza. It was from Jinja that the journey was made to Rejaf, and we are given a picture of the country through which Andrew Balfour, C. B., C. M. G., passed to the source of the Nile. "The sward slopes gently to the west to the gorge where the Nile has its birth, where it leaps into being amongst black rocks, and spray, and cormorants and countless fish—where gliding from the mighty lake it gathers force and impetus—when penned between high banks it takes a river's form, and encounters the first of its many barricades, plunges over and across it. It is a wonderful sight, this birthplace of the Nile, wonderful as viewed from Busoga, as one journeys from Jinja."

The Queen-of-the-Meadows

English wild flowers have received all manner of names, both popular and scientific, some poetic, others prosy in the extreme, some logical reasons, others for no apparent reason at all, some well deserved, others absurdly flattering, but one plant at least has been singularly fortunate in the name bestowed upon it, and not praised one whit beyond its honest due. Happy indeed was the thought that gave to the commonest of English flowers the well-merited title of queen-of-the-meadows, for no other flowers can vie with it in its tall, graceful plumes of creamy-white that spread in waving masses by the stream, and scent the very air with richest perfume. Perhaps, too, its close kinship with the royal line of roses has suggested its deserving so proud a title, though only the practiced eye can detect a family likeness to the queen of all the garden flowers.

The likeness is there nevertheless, for all who would care to seek it, yet strangely enough the fragrance of both the rose and the meadow-sweet is to a certain degree deceptive. We have become so accustomed to associate the sweetness of such flowers as those of the clovers and honeysuckles with the richest production of honey that we seem to feel that delicious fragrance of the meadow-sweet, or of the pink-white roses along the hedgerow, must necessarily offer a rich feast of nectar for the bees. Such feeling, however, is really very far from the truth, for neither flower is known to produce honey-juice of any description, though bees certainly visit them and carry away their pollen. But to us it matters little just now whether nectar is there or no. Flora's cups in these sunny days are full to overflowing, and it is enough that the queen-of-the-meadows blooms in her regal beauty.

YEHOASH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Look into his face and you behold a man of energy and vigor; listen to his speech, which is sprinkled with words from many a foreign tongue and with reminiscences from journeys to re-

States for 25 years—longer than in the Russia of his birth. He has written verse in English, as well as translations from his own work. He has long been at work upon a translation of the Bible into Yiddish; not only is he an accomplished Hebrew scholar, but also a thorough student of Arabic, as well as modern tongues.



Yehoash, Yiddish poet

A Modern Pooh-Bah

It is not often that a modern colonial governor assumes the rôle of Pooh-Bah, but of Sir Walter Davidson, the Governor of New South Wales, it can be said that he has come very near to doing so. His Excellency himself related the story at a gathering of army and navy veterans.

"I always served in the ranks, but of course the time came when I was no good to anyone, so then I appointed myself to be the lieutenant-colonel. It was in Newfoundland. My ministers wanted to do the right thing when war broke out, came to me and asked me what action I thought they should take. I told them to telegraph that we would provide a thousand men for the army, and as many for the navy. When we saw what was happening, I said it would be 10,000 men, and so it was. But we did not know much about the elementary part of the business. The men were therefore sent to Scotland to be trained. As they could not get khaki puttees, we had to give them black, and when they arrived the Scots ran round asking one another, 'Who are these blacklegs?' Later they got blue puttees, and now it is one of the proudest things on that island to be a 'blue puttee,' just as it is in Australia for a man to be an Anzac and to have 'A' on his shoulder. The time arrived when we had to have officers on the island, and as there was no one left fit to be a lieutenant-colonel, I appointed myself. Subsequently, more officers were wanted, so I wrote out my own promotion to be full colonel—and if you look at the army list now, you will find I have retired as honorary colonel."

His Excellency does not relate what other offices he assumed, but it may be recorded that in his present capacity, he is to all intents and purposes Pooh-Bah, and if he does not actually rival Pooh-Bah, he certainly has numerous offices vested in him as His Excellency the Governor.

The House That Jack Built

The cinema is being put to a new use, namely to induce people to invest in housing bonds, and it is praiseworthy of the Minister of Health and his secretary, who is the author of the film, that they have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the labor of making it a success. They are the chief actors, with a British workman looking for a house for himself and his "little family," and it is to be built with the money the kind investors are going to put up. The man, of course, is overpowered, as anyone would be in these days, but the audience (prospective investors) are still more so when they see the house beginning to fly together, first one brick right into its place, then another, quick enough to frighten any bricklayer, on they go and the wall is built, then the roof flies on, then a background of trees, then a great mass of white clouds gets there with a jerk, and "this is the house that Jack built!"

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SCANDINAVIAN WOMEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden has presented the greatest of the after-war surprises for the women suffragists of other nations. There have been amazing extensions of suffrage by other countries, but Sweden, which has been counted as having completely enfranchised its women in 1918, has been revealed as not yet having completed the act. This it is sure to do as soon as the law permits, in the opinion of the Swedish women, but at this time Sweden does not rightfully belong in the list of equal suffrage countries.

The first accurate news of the situation was given at the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland, in June by Mrs. Anna Wicksell, president of the Swedish Suffrage Association and newly elected vice-president of the International Alliance, who said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "According to our law a constitutional amendment must be passed by two parliaments. Each parliament is elected for four years, and therefore the woman suffrage bill passed in 1918 cannot be voted upon again until 1921."

"The government offered to dissolve the present Parliament in order to complete the suffrage enactment. But we declined the proposal in order to have more time to prepare the women for citizenship. There will be elections this autumn for the Parliament which will sit in January, and without any doubt the suffrage amendment will be passed again by next February. We have accepted the offer of the government to dissolve that Parliament in June, 1921, so that the women may participate in the election of a new Parliament the following autumn."

"Our women now have municipal suffrage and are affiliating with the political parties, going as delegates to their conventions and serving on party boards. The tendency seems to be to let the women work as much as possible, so that we do not anticipate any further struggle to obtain equal participation in party affairs."

"Our association is conducting citizenship schools throughout the country, the teachers going from town to town for one day at a time and returning until each group has had a five or six day course. In the schools we teach about our government and laws, especially explaining the new marriage law, which is different from that of any other country."

Equal Responsibility

"The law tries to make the position of husband and wife equal, to put their rights and duties on the same ground and to make them both responsible for home and family. Husband and wife are equally bound to maintain the family. If both have a monetary income, they contribute to the household expenses in the same proportion. If the wife gives all of her work to the home, she is considered by the law to have contributed in the same degree as her husband who provides the funds. If one refuses to pay the required share, the court imposes a penalty and may place a lien upon the income or wage."

"Personal property or wages are solely at the disposal of the owner, but unless there is a contract specifying otherwise each has a marital right in the property of the other, which restricts the mortgaging or selling or pawning of real estate, household goods or work tools save by common consent. When marriage is dissolved, the property is reckoned together and equally divided between husband and wife."

"The old guardianship by the husband is wholly abolished. A wife like her husband may choose her home and is then entitled to a share of the furniture and working utensils. She may practice whatever trade or profession she likes without her husband's consent. She has liberty of contract even with her husband. Debts of either one outside the household expenses are not liabilities of the other."

"If both want to dissolve their marriage, they have only to send to the proper authority an application for separation, which is then granted for one year without any further investigation. At the end of a year each of the parties may urge full divorce and is not obliged to give any grounds for his or her demand. Divorce is then immediately granted. If one or both of them want to get a divorce without going through a year of separation, or if only one party desires separation against the wish of the other, reasons must be given. When marriage is dissolved through divorce all property in which is vested a marital right is equally divided between the parties; if one of them is in need

MAKING RUGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandma's making rugs today. Twisting rare, just this-a-way. Black and gray and cloudy brown. Braided tight and padded down. Then a bit of blue or green. Grandma finds and tucks between. Little piece just like the sky. That was brother's favorite tie. And today, when I was there, Grandma said, 'Well, I declare, All I need's a scrap o' rose.' Then a hunting round she goes. Looking, looking everywhere. Couldn't find it anywhere. Only scrap o' rose was me— Couldn't braid me up, you see.

THATCH AND FLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a cottage that looked as if it had walked straight out of a picture with its pink washed walls, deep brown thatch and windows full of flowers. We stopped a moment to admire it and its well-kept sweet-smell-garden. Almost hidden by the roses and honeysuckle, a woman was sitting on the porch, and when she saw us she laid down her lace pillow and came forward to speak.

"We are looking at your garden and beautiful show of flowers," I said. "Ay," she replied, smiling all over her face, "they're nice, ain't 'em? I grows 'em all myself."

"Do you live here all alone?" "Yes. All the children have been gone this many a year and there be only me and my husband left now. He do work at the farm there, and he can do a day's work wif the best of 'em. I gets plenty o' time for my garden and for a bit o' lace making. As for the house, tain't so bad now that land-lord has put water in."

"Had you no water then?" "Not a drop save in the rain water barrel. Nine and twenty year ha' us lived here, and every bucket to be carried all the way from the pump over there by those cottages! 'Tis too far off for 'ee to see 'em. My husband would bring a pailful when he came home from work, and I carried the rest."

"How pretty your cottage is." "So all the folk do say; but there be the drizzle mist off the sea, and the drashy dirty fog off Dartmoor, and the thatch be rotten and the walls wants mending, and the landlord's put the water in, and won't do nort more. 'Tis a damp old house; but we'm just got to put up wif it and be thankful we'm got summat. There's nort to grumble at in the summer when the sun do shine, and I've got my flowers; but in the winter it be that cold up on the hill, and dark indoors too and no one apassin' by to cheer 'ee up wif a word. But the dark days go past somehow. It be then as I think of the children."

"Have they gone far away from you?"

"Ay, my darters be in London; married and doin' well, and 'tisn't often they has time to come and see me. 'Tis a bit too quiet for 'em like. 'Tis an out o' the way old spot howsoever. And my son be in the navy and lives down to Plymouth and we don't see he very often. I've got my man sure and certain if the children's all scattered about—my man and my flowers. We'm got the sunshine today too, haven't we?" she added with her happy smile.



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CANDIDATE COX FAVORS LEAGUE

Ratification of Treaty a Duty.
He Says—Repeal of War
Taxes Advocated and
Suffrage for Women Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio—Dressed in his gayest garb, proud of the distinction that has come to her, Dayton on Saturday greeted a great influx of visitors from all over the country who came to take part in the notification ceremonies and hear James M. Cox's enunciation of the ideas on which he would accept the nomination for the presidency of the United States. While the notification was a political function, party consideration was disregarded in the zeal of the city to welcome her guests.

The official notification was preceded by a parade of Democratic clubs and groups, in which thousands participated. The city resounded with band music. There were delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and small groups and individuals from every other state, territory and dependency. Cabinet officers and their wives, United States senators, congressmen, diplomats, men high in state government and federal administration, councilors added to the distinguished gathering.

Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt marched at the head of the procession and led the parade all the way from the Soldiers' Monument to the Fair Grounds, more than a mile. At the Fair Grounds Governor Cox reviewed the procession from the speakers' stand. The crowds, when they saw the two candidates walking at the head of the procession, loudly voiced their approval of the Democratic exhibition.

Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, gave formal notification of the nomination of Governor Cox, and in his speech cited the long list of reforms accomplished by James M. Cox as Congressman and Governor, whose accomplishments were given as evidence of his fitness "to bear the weightier burdens and to discharge the more comprehensive responsibilities of chief executive of the nation."

Address of Governor Cox

Governor Cox spoke at great length. His main points are covered in the following excerpts from his remarks:

"In the midst of war the present senatorial cabal, led by Senators Lodge, Penrose and Smoot, was formed. Superficial evidence of loyalty to the President was deliberate in order that the great rank and file of their party, faithful and patriotic to the very core, might not be offended. But underneath this misleading exterior, conspirators planned and plotted, with bigoted zeal. With victory to our arms they delayed and obstructed the works of peace. If deemed useful to the work in hand no artifice for interfering with our constitutional peace-making authority was rejected.

"Before the country knew, yea, before these men themselves knew the details of the composite plan, formed at the peace table, they declared their opposition to it. Before the Treaty was submitted to the Senate in the manner the Constitution provides, they violated every custom and every consideration of decency by presenting a copy of the document, procured unblushingly from enemy hands, and passed it into the printed record of senatorial proceedings. From that hour dated the entrance of technical discussion, in order that the public might be confused. The plan has never changed in its objective, but the method has. At the outset there was the careful insistence that there was no desire to interfere with the principle evolved and formalized at Versailles. Later, it was the form and not the substance that professedly inspired attack. But pretense was futile when proposals later came forth that clearly emasculated the basic principle of the whole peace plan.

Harding Plan Called Dishonest

"Senator Harding makes this new pledge of policy in behalf of his party: 'I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign.'

"This means but one thing: a separate peace with Germany! This would be the most disheartening event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany, and infinitely more unworthy on our part than it was on that of the Russians. They were threatened with starvation, and revolution had swept their country. Our soldiers fought by side with the Allies. So complete was the coalition of strength and purpose that General Foch was given supreme command, and every soldier in the allied cause, no matter what flag he followed, recognized him as his chief. We fought the war together, and now before the thing is through it is proposed to enter into a separate peace with Germany! In good faith, we pledged our strength with our associates for the enforcement of terms upon offending powers, and now it is suggested that this be withdrawn. Suppose Germany, recognizing the first break in the Allies' purpose something we cannot accept. Does Senator Harding intend to send an army to Germany to press her to our terms? Certainly the allied army could not be expected to render aid. If, on the other hand, Germany should accept the chance we offered of breaking the bond it would be for the express purpose of insuring a German-American alliance, recognizing that the Allies—in fact, no nation in good

standing—would have anything to do with either of us. This plan would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy, but plain, unadulterated dishonesty, as well.

"And then after peace is made with Germany, Senator Harding would, he says, 'hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship.'

League Already Established

"In short, America, refusing to enter the League of Nations (now already established by 29 nations) and bearing and deserving the contempt of the world, would submit an entirely new project. This act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international bossism.

"The plain truth is, that the Republican leaders, obsessed with a determination to win the presidential election, have attempted to satisfy too many divergent views. Inconsistencies, inevitable under the circumstances, rise to haunt them on every hand, and they find themselves arrayed in public thought at least, against a great principle. More than that, their conduct is opposed to the idealism upon which their party prospered in other days.

"Illustrating these observations by concrete facts, let it be remembered that those now inveighing against an interest in affairs outside of America, criticized President Wilson in unmeasured terms for not rejecting the invasion of Belgium in 1914. They term the League of Nations a military alliance, which, except for their opposition, would envelop our country, when, as a matter of truth, the subject of a League of Nations has claimed the best thought of America for years, and the League to Enforce Peace was presided over by so distinguished a Republican as former President Taft, who, before audiences in every section advocated the principle and the plan of the present League. They charge experimentation, when we have as historical precedent the Monroe Doctrine, which is the very essence of Article X of the Versailles covenant.

Monroe's Mandate

"Skeptics viewed Monroe's mandate with alarm, predicting recurrent wars in defense of Central and South American states, whose guardians they alleged we need not be. And yet not a shot has been fired in almost 100 years in preserving sovereign rights on this hemisphere. They hypocritically claim that the League of Nations will result in our boys being drawn into military service, but they draw to realize that every high school youngster in the land knows that no treaty can override our Constitution, which reserves to Congress, and to Congress alone, the power to declare war. They preach Americanism with a meaning of their own invention, and artfully appeal to a selfish and provincial spirit, forgetting that Lincoln fought a war over the purely moral question of slavery, and that McKinley broke the fetters of our boundary lines, spoke the freedom of Cuba, and carried the touch of American idealism to the benighted Philippines. They lose memory of Garfield's prophecy that America, under the blessings of God-given opportunity, would by her moral leadership and cooperation become a Messiah among the nations of the earth.

Supreme Issue

"The supreme issue of the century is before us and the nation that halts and delays is playing with fire. The finest impulses of humanity, rising above national lines, merely seek to make another horrible war impossible. The question is whether we shall or shall not join in this practical and humane movement. President Wilson, as our representative at the peace table, entered the League in our name, in so far as the executive authority permitted. Senator Harding, as the Republican candidate for the presidency, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the Democratic candidate, I favor going in.

"The Democratic position on the question, as expressed in the platform, is: 'We advocate immediate ratification of the Treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity, but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservation making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates.'

"The first duty of the new administration clearly will be the ratification of the Treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public verdict will have been rendered, and I am confident that the friends of world peace, as it will be promoted by the League, will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action. The cautious may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. The point is, that after the people shall have spoken, the League will be in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past.

Repeal of War Taxes

"Many conditions growing out of the war will not and should not continue. The work of readjustment will call for our best energy, ingenuity, unselfishness and devotion to the idea that it is the general welfare we must promote. One of the first things to be done is the repeal of war taxes.

"I believe that a better form of taxation than the so-called excess profits tax may be found and I suggest a small tax, probably 1 to 1½ per cent, on the total business of every going concern.

"A necessary condition to the national contentment and sound busi-

ness is a just proportion between fair profits to business and fair prices to the consumer.

Warning to Profiteers

"For years, large contributions have been made to the Republican campaign fund for no purpose except to buy a governmental underhold, and to make illegal profits as the result of preference. Such largesses are today a greater menace to our contentment and our institutions than the countless temporary profiteers who are making a mockery of honest business, but who can live and fatten only in time of disturbed prices. If I am called to service as president means will be found, if they do not already exist, for compelling these exceptions to the great masses of square dealing American business men to use the same yardstick of honesty that governs most of us in our dealings with our fellowmen, or in language that they may understand, to suffer the penalty of criminal law."

Mr. Cox spoke in favor of the greatest measure of individual freedom consistent with the safety of the country's institutions, and in favor of collective bargaining. "We should not, by law, abridge a man's right either to labor or to quit his employment," said he. "However, neither Labor nor Capital should at any time or in any circumstances, take action that would put in jeopardy the public welfare."

Farmers and Railroads

Greater recognition of farming interests was advocated. "Our objective," said Mr. Cox, "should be a decreased tenantry."

"The problem of the railroads is still with us. The government and the public should render every cooperation in the utmost good faith, to give thorough test to private ownership. The railroads have had their lesson. Government regulation is accepted now as not only a safeguard to the public, but as a conserving process. Financial credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the periods of maximum demand. We should not lose sight, however, of the vast possibilities of supplementary service by water."

Praise for Federal Reserve Act

"The Federal Reserve Act was originated, advocated and made a law by a Democratic President and Congress, against the bitter protests of the Republican stand-patters, who almost without exception voted against it. Among these men are the familiar names of Senators Lodge, Penrose and Smoot, the inside Senate cabal responsible for the existing status in the leadership of their party. The Federal Reserve Act is admitted to be the most constructive monetary legislation in history."

Mr. Cox declared himself impressed with the importance of improving, if not reorganizing the consular service. The Mexican situation, he said, begins to show signs of improvement. "I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of the most vital issues before the people and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in their struggle to overcome that physical handicap incurred while in the service of their government."

Suffrage for Women Urged

"The women of America helped win the war, and they are entitled to a voice in the readjustment now at hand. Their intuition, their sense of the humanitarian in government, their progressive spirit will be helpful in problems that require public judgment. Therefore they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining a wholesome and patriotic policy. It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring a long-delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses, that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action."

After pleading for an awakened interest in education, Mr. Cox concluded as follows:

"The leaders opposed to Democracy promise to put the country 'back to normal.' This can only mean the so-called normal of former reactionary administrations, the outstanding feature of which was a pitance for farm produce and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn backward to the 'normal' desired by the senatorial oligarchy, but to a future in which all shall have a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past."

Campaign Openings in Chicago

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Lauching of the Democratic national campaign will take place here on Wednesday, when Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the vice-presidency, speaks at a meeting in the Auditorium. James Hamilton Lewis, candidate for Governor of the State of Illinois, will also be a speaker, and will start his campaign as a candidate at that time.

ILLINOIS RIOTERS CHECKED BY TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Troops sent by Gov. Frank O. Lowden to maintain order between alien and American residents of West Frankfort, Illinois,

SOUTH LAMP
PERMANENT
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
HOUSTON, NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES
AMERICA

have curbed the rioting there. One thousand state troops with machine guns were sent after serious rioting had occurred following the arrest of Santano de Santis, a Sicilian, charged with the killing of two young boys. De Santis has been brought to Springfield as the result of the mob's attempt to lynch him.

The armory where the militia has its headquarters in West Frankfort has served as a refuge for hundreds of foreigners who were afraid to remain in their own homes. Sicilians are the especial objects of the mob's wrath, they being accused of blackmail extortions and robberies. Telegraph wires have been cut and all communications are from Johnson City, 10 miles away. The foreign district of the town is said to be entirely wrecked.

Brig.-Gen. Frank B. Wells yesterday wired Adj.-Gen. Frank S. Dickinson as follows:

"Minor disturbances today. Believe we can confine disturbances to small proportions."

The situation is made more serious by the fact that all coal miners in the county, the biggest coal producing area in the State, are idle.

VILLA TO REMAIN UNDER OWN GUARD

SAN PEDRO, Mexico—Under terms of his "unconditional" surrender, Francisco Villa, Mexican bandit leader, will get a large estate at Canutillo, Durango, where he will be guarded for the remainder of his life by 50 of his trusted followers, who will be paid by the Government, it was learned here.

Villa's surrender will cost the Mexican Government \$2,000,000 in gold, according to estimates.

Villa, with 900 officers and men, is en route over the desert to San Pedro from Cuatro Ciénegas for final arrangements for his surrender and disarming of his forces. He will reach here Monday and then march to Gomez Palacio, where his men will be disarmed and receive a year's pay prior to being given farms which the men themselves designate throughout Mexico. Part of them will be in the northern tier of states.

According to the agreement signed July 28, Villa gave his "word of honor" never to fight against the constitutional government or against Mexico, and Martinez gave his word of honor that the conditions agreed on would be complied with strictly. The agreement creates in Mexico a situation paralleling that resulting in the United States from the Indian settlements.

SENATOR HARDING PLANS BRIEF TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Warren G. Harding will make one speech in Chicago, one in New York, and one in some western city, probably Denver, Colorado, according to an announcement made by Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the Republican speakers' committee. This does not mean that he will abandon his front porch campaign, it was stated.

Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio; Henry Lane Wilson of Indiana, former Ambassador to Mexico; George E. Foss of Illinois, former member of Congress; and Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, have been chosen as the speakers to go to Maine to speak during the Republican campaign there preceding the general election, which will take place on September 13.

BRITISH EMBASSY HOLDS BACK COLONIA

MIAMI, Florida—Permission for the British cable ship Colonia to begin laying outside the three mile limit proposed cable from Miami, Florida to the Barbados has been refused by the British Embassy at Washington. The request of the construction company was transmitted by A. H. Hubbard, the British Vice-Consul here, who was directed in reply to hold the Colonia at anchor until the United States Government has decided as to the issuing of a permit for the landing of the cable on American soil. The Colonia has aboard 1600 miles of cable, valued, according to the construction company officials, at \$5,000,000, and is was represented to the embassy that the holding of the vessel was a costly undertaking for both the contracting company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, for which the cable was to have been laid.

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PRESS COMMENT ON COX ADDRESS

Acceptance Speech by Democratic
Candidate for President Various
Received by Newspapers
of the United States

Comment in the press of the United States on the speech delivered at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, in formal acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the presidency, varied from commendation to general condemnation. A considerable sentiment was expressed that the speech was more of a political document than a declaration of a settled policy. Mr. Cox failed to give out any "secret insert," which was previously said to have been prepared for announcement on Saturday. A resumé of comment follows:

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Sincere friends of the League of Nations, whether they favor reservations to the covenant or prefer the pact as it stands, now find in Mr. Cox the only candidate on whom reliance can be placed for making America a member of the organization dedicated to the task of freeing the world from the curse of war. The Governor does not tie himself to the administration in the sense that his opponents hoped he would. He does not antagonize those whose support is essential to success.

Boston Herald

Governor Cox has spoken. The Democratic nominee for the presidency puts forth an acceptance speech marked by precisely the characteristics that any student of his career would expect it to contain. He is worthy; his style is gaudy and garish. He is left in appeal to popular prejudices. He implies many purposes but is wary of specific pledges. He is slick; his abilities, his cleverness and shrewdness, blend in just the proportions to make him an adroit and smooth manipulator, and as such he appears in the Dayton deliverance of yesterday.

San Francisco Chronicle

Governor Cox's speech of acceptance fills two pages of an ordinary newspaper and should be, and we trust will be, given the widest possible consideration by the Republican Committee as a Republican campaign document. No man who is capable of making such a speech as that can be any possibility be elected President. It is mostly a gravely ill-tempered tirade of no probative or argumentative value.

New York Tribune

Those who expected Governor Cox to speak out concerning the League after his prolonged treatment of the League of Nations and his candid acceptance of Mr. Wilson's covenant with everything the President has so stubbornly and passionately demanded for it—Governor Cox's general policies, in truth, are as a rule straight enough doctrine and sound enough principles to seem like leaves taken from the Chicago convention platform and the speech of acceptance of Warren G. Harding.

be avoided that there is a gross lack of competency. Zachary Taylor has been called the least adequate mentally of our presidents. Plainly he will have a rival for this distinction if Governor Cox is elected. In comparison Senator Harding is an intellectual giant and a statesman of the highest rank.

New York Times
After Senator Harding's cloudy eloquence and elusive phrasing, it is refreshing to get a speech of acceptance that is straightforward, explicit, bold and clear. . . . Governor Cox commits himself in the fullest way to the League. In language which no one can mistake he declares: "The first duty of the new Administration clearly will be the ratification of the Treaty."

Boston Transcript
Governor Cox contented himself in his formal reply to the notification of nomination with echoing and eulogizing the theorist and theories that made and make the Wilson policies in peace and war, at home and abroad. . . . The document is well written, though barren of brilliant passages. It follows the platform with a diligence that at times becomes a bit tedious, but a single reading should convince the most meticulous Wilsonian that James M. Cox the man in the White House has a follower after his own heart.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat
The tenor of the address of Governor Cox leads us to infer that the keynote of his campaign is to be "progress versus reaction." . . . This, we must admit, is very pretty, only, like many metaphors, it ain't so.

Los Angeles Times

He (Cox) holds to the Wilson League of Nations and insinuates at least that he will assume the same attitude as the President in regard to Article X, yet does not explain how he will accomplish the passage of the measure when there will not be enough senators elected at the November balloting to change sufficient sentiment in the upper house of Congress.

Washington Post

If Governor Cox could have avoided the fatal proposal that has committed his party to entanglements in European politics and wars he could have counted upon the united and enthusiastic support of his party and a fair share of independent votes attracted by his winning personality. But the Democratic Party is split over the League issue and no ingenuity of language can repair the breach.

New York Sun-Herald

Governor Cox's main declarations after his prolonged treatment of the League of Nations and his candid acceptance of Mr. Wilson's covenant with everything the President has so stubbornly and passionately demanded for it—Governor Cox's general policies, in truth, are as a rule straight enough doctrine and sound enough principles to seem like leaves taken from the Chicago convention platform and the speech of acceptance of Warren G. Harding.

DRY LAW ACTION IN PHILADELPHIA

Municipal Authorities Join With
Federal Officials in Drive
Alleged Illegal Traffic Said to
Exist Under Many Disguises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A thorough clean-up of the illegal liquor traffic in this city is now under way with the municipal authorities working in conjunction with the federal forces. While it is admitted by Leo A. Crossen, federal prohibition agent for this district, that he has no power to demand assistance of the local police, that difficulty has been overcome by the Director of Public Safety, who has offered his assistance in the work.

Already nine wholesale liquor houses have had their permits canceled, and a special drive is now on against a number of saloons that are openly selling soft drinks as a cover to the disposition of large quantities of whiskey and other liquors. The federal forces in this district have been augmented by the addition of officers from other sections, and the campaign is being actively supported by the state directors who have supervision over the issuance of permits for the withdrawal of whiskey from bond. Radical curtailment of these orders for withdrawal have recently been made, as it was found that in many instances where they were granted the liquor had gone into channels where it was not intended to flow.

It is agreed by officials that the prohibition enforcement officers do not have the slightest authority over the police force, but said he had given strict orders to the body under him to aid the federal officers in every way possible. He also pointed out that a number of successful raids on stills have been made by his men without even conferring with the federal officials.

One fault Mr. Crossen finds with the situation here is that the promised help from welfare bodies, who, when prohibition went into effect planned to turn many of the saloons into "corner clubs," has not materialized. Answering this criticism, the Rev. George Herbert Toop, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League said:

"No definite demand for such substitutes has been made. This is surprising since it was expected that the substitutes would be requested. As a matter of fact, however, there is no pressing demand for them, for the reason that the great majority of former saloon frequenters have become home lovers."

Within the past few days federal prohibition agents have discovered that illicit sellers of liquor, driven to desperation, have begun counterfeiting government seals to back up forged permits for the withdrawal of liquor. By this means a quantity of liquor has been taken out of bond and arrests have been made.

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there is a splendid living room paneled in figured walnut, the floor is of oak wood and two feet lower than the main house. The ceiling is adamant, with an exquisite bas-relief border. The electric fixtures are of a most original and acceptable design. A delightful conservatory opens out of the living room. To the left of the entrance hall is a spacious dining room furnished in Chinese chippendale. Adjoining the dining room is the billiard room paneled in English pollard oak. There is an excellent kitchen and servants' dining room. The second floor has four masters' bedrooms and a sleeping porch with two connecting dressing rooms. One principal bedroom is arranged en suite with a sitting room. Another bedroom has a dressing room connected. There are five private tiled baths and lavatory on this floor. The third floor has a master's study, two bedrooms and tiled bath. There are five maids' rooms and bath. The heating system is hot water and hot air. There is an automatic electric elevator. The house is furnished with rare oriental rugs and Irving & Casson furniture, all of which are included in the sale. There is a four-car heated garage. The grounds are well laid out and extremely easy of upkeep. The surroundings are the finest that Chestnut Hill can offer. The price is less than one-half of the actual cost. Immediate possession will be given. Appointments for inspection may be made with

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INDISCRETIONS OF DARWIN OFFICIALS

Report of Royal Commission Sheds Entirely New Light on the Deporting of Three Australian Officials by the Inhabitants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—When the residents of Darwin, in North Australia, escorted the commonwealth officials to a waiting steamer, Southern Australia buzzed with such phrases as "Rising in the north" and a warship and a military guard were hurried to the northern territory. Now the report of the Royal Commission, Mr. Justice Ewing, throws an entirely new light on the whole business.

Mr. Justice Ewing, a distinguished member of the Tasmanian judiciary, states that he finds it difficult to blame the residents of Darwin for the action they unconstitutionally took. Moreover, he says, there is not a bigger proportion of the Bolshevik element in the northern territory than in many other parts of Australia. In his report the Royal Commissioner severely condemns the government administration in the north.

The people of the territory, he says, were called upon to obey commonwealth laws and local ordinances, in the making of which they had no part, and of which they knew little until called upon to submit to them. Parliament, ministers, and their appointees had controlled the northern territory autocratically. No doubt the decision of a section of the citizens in insisting on the departure of the government representatives and of the judge had been unconstitutional, but confidence in the commonwealth and in receiving just, impartial, and humane treatment had been shaken to its foundations by the combined failure of ministers, Parliament, and those appointed to govern, to remedy wrong.

Government Official Criticized

Traversing the actions and policy of Dr. Girth, the former administrator, Mr. Justice Ewing stated that he was an able man but temperamentally unfitted for his office. His general method of administration and conduct had been one of the factors directly contributing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Darwin. A suspicion had arisen in the minds of the people of the northern territory that Dr. Girth's administration had been corrupt, but he did not think that any such extreme conclusion was justified, although he was forced to consider that Dr. Girth's conduct had been in some instances highly improper and unwise.

The people of the northern territory had ceased to have confidence in Judge Bevan, and to some extent he felt that they were justified. The conduct of Judge Bevan in working during a strike as a laborer on the wharf and receiving the pay of the company concerned was most improper, and his suspected association with Dr. Girth in mining transactions and their close friendship had tended to bring about suspicion.

Mr. Justice Ewing stated that he could find no evidence that H. E. Carey, Dr. Girth's successor as director of the northern territory, had done anything that could be construed into corruption, nor was there any proof of impropriety in the actions of R. S. Evans, the government secretary. (Mr. Carey, Judge Bevan and Mr. Evans were the three government officials deported by the people of the territory.)

Responsibility Divided

Referring to a letter from Mr. Carey to Dr. Girth, of which much capital was made in the federal Parliament and in Darwin, Mr. Justice Ewing said that the letter showed a want of appreciation of Mr. Carey's responsibilities to the government and increased the suspicion already existing in regard to Dr. Girth, Judge Bevan and Mr. Carey. The suggestion that Dr. Girth should help Vestey's Company to sell their unprofitable meat works to the commonwealth government was highly improper, coming from a man who was about to become director of the northern territory.

At the same time the Royal Commissioner found that there was nothing to warrant the belief that Vestey Bros. or their managing director had had any connection with Dr. Girth of an improper nature. Mr. Justice Ewing believed that Vestey's had fought valiantly against the American meat trust. Mr. Justice Ewing declared that the burden of responsibility for the extraordinary conditions in the northern territory must be divided between the failure of the commonwealth to grant citizen rights to the people, the failure of ministers to form a proper appreciation of what was due to the territory, and the failure of Dr. Girth, Judge Bevan and those personally associated with them to exercise their great powers with firmness, common sense, discretion and justice. The Federal authorities, he said, had applied to a handful of people a system designed for and perhaps suitable to a government of state with one or two million inhabitants.

Land Settlement a Failure

The various schemes for land settlement in the northern territory had failed. The Federal authorities had

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conceived the idea that products could be grown in the territory, with wages from £3 10s. to £6 a week, that were grown in eastern countries with wages from 6d. to 1-6d. a day. The general treatment of settlers had been unsympathetic and, in some cases, illegal and harsh.

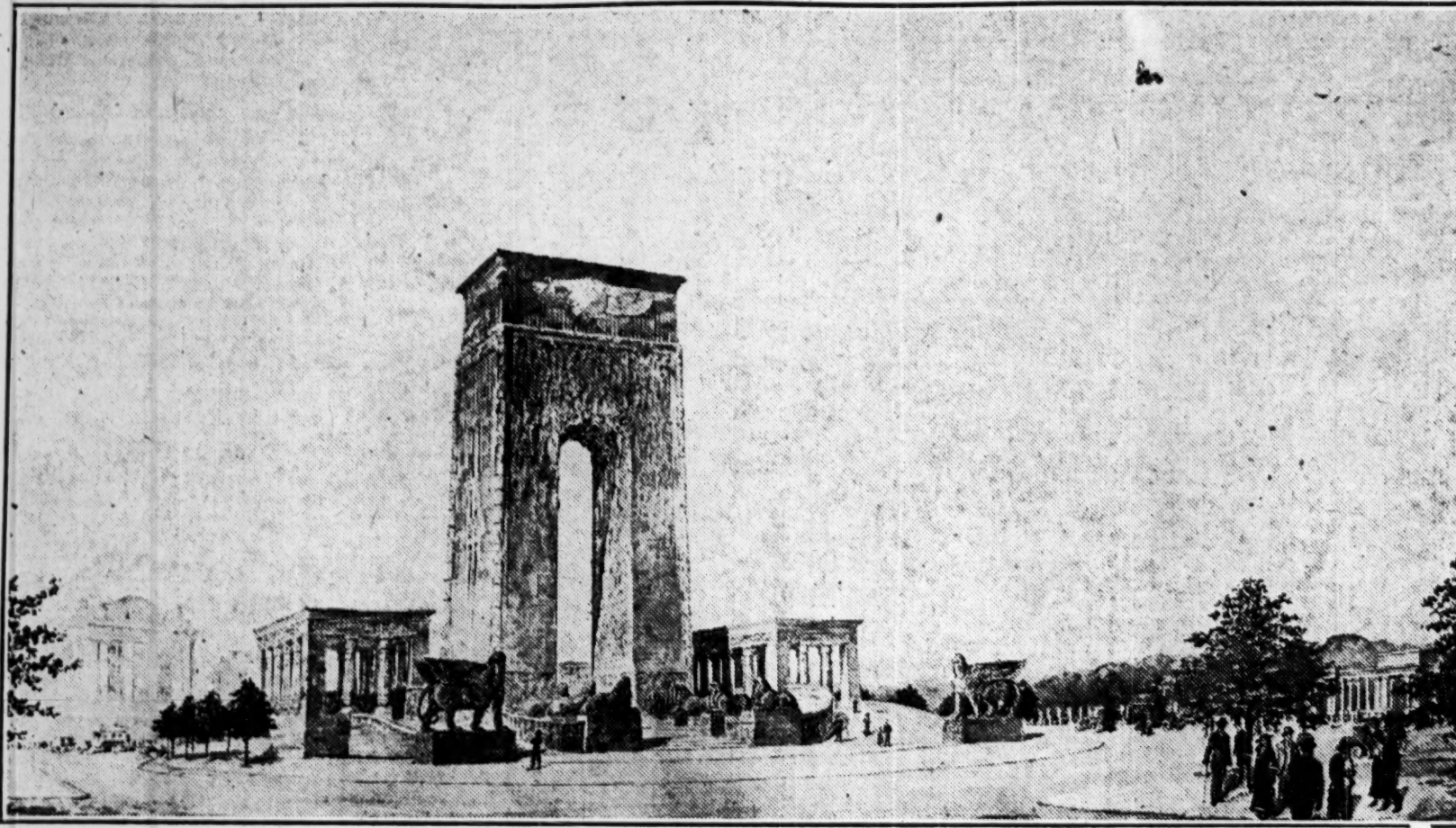
"I found that the territory had been governed in a manner that no other portion of the commonwealth would tolerate for one moment," declared the Royal Commissioner. He said that he had ascertained the following facts as the result of his investigations: That persons had been imprisoned in Darwin jail for long terms without any warrant or justification in law. That it was the custom to detain native and half-caste witnesses in Dar-

SIR FRANK BAINES' PYLON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Staggering away from the designs of the war memorial proposed for erection at Hyde Park Corner by Sir Frank Baines, the chief architect of the office of works, the writer's first, among many impulses, was to laugh. And it is a good thing he gave way to it, although not until he had reached the street, for the designs were exhibited in the members' lunch room at the House of Commons. When you laugh at a thing, too pompous, gloomy, and swagger for decent words to express,

mean to us? At best they can only be fatuous imitations of works of a bygone religious art. The forms of the capitals to the temples are Egyptian, and again based on elements of design which mean nothing whatever to us, besides necessitating a technique in carving and use of moldings totally unsuitable to our climate. The staircases by their curves and peculiar treatment demand the baking sun of Egypt to be effective.

At the base of the Pylon a single bronze figure of a youth is placed, looking upward at the flying human forms, typifying the new manhood learning the lesson of the sacrifices of the race in the war. This figure cannot be seen in the accompanying illustration, for it is a back view, and



Egyptian gate proposed as Hyde Park war memorial

win jail without any warrant of law. That debtors, including young men who wished to offer their services in the great war, were imprisoned for long terms.

"I consider that the sentences imposed were cruel and wicked," continued Mr. Justice Ewing. "The imprisonments that were brought to my notice, if not illegal, were from the standpoint of oppression a disgrace to the commonwealth, and the responsibility for such must be shared by the federal authorities in Melbourne, who knew the condition of affairs to some extent."

Mr. Justice Ewing pointed out that the results so far attained in erecting a barrier between the white people of Australia and the colored races of the world would be rendered futile unless an intelligent attempt was made to populate the outposts of the commonwealth with contented citizens. "In my humble opinion the best efforts of the commonwealth do not appear to have been put forward to attain this end," he declared.

Statement in the House

Mr. Poynton, Federal Minister for Home and Territories, indicated that the officials criticized would not be continued in employment in the territory. In making this announcement in the House of Representatives, while tabling the Royal Commissioner's report, Mr. Poynton said:

"The report discloses an unsatisfactory condition of affairs of which the government is bound to take notice. Revelations of facts have been made which indicate that it would be undesirable to continue in employment any of the persons who left the territory on the demand of the people, or any of those others whose conduct has been adversely criticized in this report. There are suggestions as to improper administration on the part of the government which involve a more complete examination of the evidence and documents than it has yet been possible to make, but this is in hand and will be completed shortly."

CANADA RICH IN MINERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—H. F. L. Blake, representing several British syndicates, who has been exploring Chibougamou and northern Quebec, arrived in the city recently on his way down the north shore to make further explorations in Ungava. Mr. Blake reports that the mineral discoveries in the north are becoming richer and richer and predicts that the day is not far distant when the large steel interests will look to northern Quebec for their raw material. The enormous water powers will supplant coal in the production of iron and steel, and will make Quebec one of the richest parts of the Dominion, from a mineral point of view.

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certainly the most flattering of the whole set of designs. Selwyn Image has called the design a "Pagan Swagger." But surely it is impossible to take the design seriously. Think of the Cenotaph, with its simple modesty. Think of Mestrovic's national design for the Serbian Memorial which London had the good luck to see, two or three years ago. Think of the real memorial in every heart. Think of the lessons the world has learned, and yet have to learn in humility; and the boastfulness, the insincerity, and ugliness of this proposed memorial will move all against its perpetuation in stone.

WHEAT BOARD FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—H. W. Woods, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, states that no cooperative farmers' pool will be established in Alberta this year should the Dominion Government not see fit to continue the Canadian Wheat Board for the handling of the 1920 crop. "Farmers have never asked for a pool for this year's crop," he says. "They want the wheat board to be continued; if the government will not do this then they desire to begin to make efforts to sell their wheat themselves. No one hopes that they will be able to complete a pool at once. We still want the board. There is no question about the board being the best way to market this year's crop, but if the government will not give us the best thing, then we want to try to do something ourselves."



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CHANGES MADE IN AIR CONVENTION

Neutral Powers May Now Sign and Still Let Non-Contracting Aircraft Fly Over Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the International Air Convention was drawn up, it was hoped that the states which remained neutral during the war would in due course adopt the convention, so that a uniform system of international control of the air might come

and independently of reciprocity, rights of flying over the former enemy countries.

In order to meet this main objection of neutral countries, it is stated that a protocol to the convention was drawn up by the Council of Ambassadors, on the recommendation of the Aeronautical Commission in Paris, whereby exceptions—formally termed derogations—in regard to Article 5 of the convention may, on good reason being shown and with the consent of the contracting states, be permitted. By this means, a state which has accepted the convention in other particulars will be authorized to permit the flight over its territory of the aircraft of specified non-contracting states.

These derogations, it is pointed out, will be for a limited period, but will be renewable unless an objection is lodged by a contracting state. The protocol has now been signed by most of the contracting states. The following are the texts of Article 5 of the International Convention, and of the protocol referred to above: Article 5—"No contracting state shall, except by a special and temporary authorization, permit the flight above its territory of an aircraft which does not possess the nationality of a contracting state."

A translation of the protocol, which is an additional protocol to the convention of October 13, 1919, relating to the regulation of aerial navigation, is in part, as follows:

Request Will Be Examined

"The high contracting parties declare themselves ready to grant, at the request of signatory or adhering states who are concerned, certain derogations to Article 5 of the convention, but only where they consider the reasons involved worthy of consideration. The requests should be addressed to the government of the French Republic, who will lay them before the International Commission on Aerial Navigation provided for in Article 34 of the convention."

"The International Commission on Aerial Navigation will examine each request, which may only be submitted for the acceptance of the contracting states if it has been approved by at least a two-thirds majority of the total possible number of votes, that is to say, of the total number of votes which could be given if the representatives of all the states were present."

"Each derogation which is granted must be expressly accepted by the contracting states before coming into effect. The derogation granted will authorize the contracting state profiting thereby to allow the aircraft of one or more named non-contracting states to fly over its territory, but only for a limited period of time fixed by the text of the decision granting the derogation. At the expiration of this period the derogation will be automatically renewed for a similar period, unless one of the contracting states has declared its opposition to such renewal."

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TZECH ACCOUNT OF KOLTCHAK AFFAIR

Officers Returning From Siberia Deny Betraying Admiral to Bolsheviki—Shift the Blame

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Tzech-Slovak officers aboard the United States transport Edellyn, in Honolulu recently with more than 2000 Tzech soldiers en route from Siberia to Trieste, told first-hand of the surrender of Admiral Alexander Koltchak last winter. At the same time the Tzechs disclaimed responsibility for his execution.

Faced with certain capture by Bolsheviki besieging Irkutsk, Admiral Koltchak voluntarily went to the friendly Tzechs and asked them to protect him, which they agreed to do, the visiting officers said. Not long afterwards, they continued, the Social Revolutionary Party in Irkutsk, which was holding its own against the Bolsheviki, asked that the admiral be given up by the Tzechs to lead the Social Revolutionaries. With Admiral Koltchak's permission this was done.

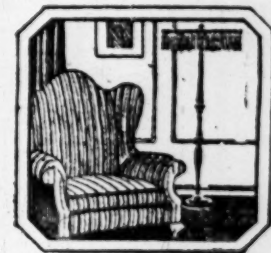
The Tzechs stated, however, that at that time there was not a great degree of friendliness between them and Admiral Koltchak, as they had been informed that the latter was secretly conspiring, even while under their protection, for remnants of his forces to blow up a number of tunnels on that portion of the Trans-Siberian Railway east of Irkutsk and around Lake Baikal, thereby compelling the Tzechs, who were evacuating Siberia, to remain and bolster up Admiral Koltchak's waning cause by fighting the Bolsheviki.

They also said that the chief reason the Social Revolutionary Party so ardently desired Admiral Koltchak was not so much for his leadership but more for the gold reserve in his possession.

No intimation that the admiral was to be executed was received by the Tzechs when he was given over to the Social Revolutionaries, the officers said. Furthermore, their supreme commander in Siberia had just received orders from President Masaryk of the Tzech-Slovak Republic to maintain strict neutrality and to avoid conflict with any Russian forces.

ARRESTS FOR PROFITEERING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A total of 151 convictions have been obtained in the campaign of the Department of Justice against profiteering since the campaign was instituted; 1854 arrests have been made and 1499 indictments returned.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Elva's Favorite

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Of all the animals in the Zoo
My favorite is the kangaroo.
For in her coat of soft warm fur
She has a pocket in front of her.
And when her baby wants a ride
He simply takes his seat inside.
And then the little kangaroo
Peeps over the edge and looks at you.
Or if he's tired, right down he'll creep,
And curl himself round and go to sleep.
I always could stop an hour or two
And look through the fence at the kangaroo.

Provisional Stamps and Others

Having learned something of how stamps are made, including the manufacture of paper, and the different methods by which the designs are imprinted thereon, we will now go on to say something about certain stamps which the young collector will meet, and endeavor to explain some of the terms employed in philately which are apt to prove difficult at first. There is really no rule laid down as to the order in which we should take these little object lessons, and here it is intended to deal with them just as they come.

Let us take those stamps which are called provisional issues, and there should be a good many examples in every collection, however small and newly formed it may be. Briefly, a provisional is a stamp which has its first or original value or nationality altered by means of a surcharge or overprint, the former being used when the face value of the stamp is to be altered, and the latter when a stamp of one country or state is intended for use elsewhere. A Bermuda stamp overprinted "Gibraltar," and another from Barbados which shows "half-penny" printed across the original value of fourpence, are examples of the above.

There is or should be a reason for everything, and the reason or causes for the use of provisional stamps are many, and varied.

For instance, it has often happened that a postal service has been arranged and started in some colony or foreign possession which hitherto has not possessed any stamps of its own, and until the proper stamps arrive a temporary issue is introduced, usually by overprinting the stamps of some other colony with the name of the new one. Take, for example, the case of the Straits Settlements where for quite a year stamps of the East India Company were in daily use. In this particular case, however, the stamps were not overprinted with a new title, but the currency was changed from annas to cents by surcharging. Changes in the rates of postage have been responsible for many provisionals, where the series of stamp in use did not contain a value corresponding with some newly introduced postal charge. You will get examples in Siam, India, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, and other countries.

Sudden and unexpected shortages of certain values, especially at outlying post offices, and more particularly in countries where transport conditions are or have been difficult, are also responsible for provisionals. In British Central Africa we have the 3s. stamp surcharged "one penny," and this was done to supply the necessary stamps for ordinary postage pending the arrival of a fresh supply from England. The same country gives us an example of what is known as a split provisional. That is a stamp cut in two pieces and each piece being used for half the original value. Other examples of this uncommon method of supplying a much-needed low-value stamp are to be found in the Niger Coast, Barbados, British Honduras, Jamaica, and other places in the West Indies.

War has been responsible for many provisional issues. So we find stamps of the Cape of Good Hope overprinted "British South Africa Company" and used during the siege of Bulawayo in Rhodesia, during the Matabele rebellion. Reminders of the Boer War are to be found in the Transvaal and Orange Free State issues which were overprinted "V. R. I." and "E. R. I.," and the number of provisionals caused by the great European struggle would fill quite a good-sized book.

Provisional issues have always been of great interest to the collector, and countries from which a great number have come are favorites with specialists and advanced collectors. Some are of course very scarce and valuable and are extremely hard to get, but the average student of stamps will find more than sufficient of the more ordinary variety to satisfy his needs. This should be sufficient to give readers an idea of what a provisional really is, and later we propose to deal with some of those other terms so often met with in stamp collecting.

To the average collector and more especially the beginner, triangular stamps have always held a wonderful fascination, and once upon a time no collection was considered complete without a specimen of a triangular stamp. In those days this invariably referred to the inclusion of one of the well-known three-cornered Capes, and curiously enough the attraction of this quaintly shaped stamp still remains a feature in collecting today. Modern enthusiasts are, however, more fortunate than their brothers and sisters of yesterday, for the number of three-cornered stamps have increased. Not of course the Capes, but those of the other countries which have adopted stamps of similar shape. The reason given is that it is a most suitable shape for stamps which have a special postal significance, such as registration, express letter post, and flying post, and as all the triangulars issued lately come under one of these head-

ings, the reason seems to be a good one, for an envelope or packet bearing one of these peculiarly shaped stamps must at once claim the attention of the postal official. Liberia has always been rather partial to three-cornered stamps, having issued no fewer than 11 at different times. The new registration stamps of Liberia consist of a series of five, all the same design, but in different colors, there being one for each of the principal towns in the Negro Republic: Monrovia, Harper, Greenville, Buchanan, and Robertsport. The New Ethiopian Aerial Post stamp is also in this shape, and is issued on all mails going from Reval to Helsingfors, across the Gulf of Finland.

The Princess of Karakoroum

Tonight Marion was giving a party, the first real costume party she had ever had, and after much dancing, galloping, and singing, every one had agreed on a game of double hide and seek. The whole house might be used, and a prize was to be given for the best hiding place.

All the children were dressed in far-eastern costumes, and Marion's attire had been made from an old picture in one of father's travel books, representing "A Princess of Karakoroum," a beautiful Mongolian girl with two long braids of hair, and

looked like the little girl she was. His long moustaches were shaking as he talked. The people had stopped singing. And in every wall, in every cellar, in every bush of the public garden, you could hear the growing cadence of the feet of Bobbie's army of Japanese, as they looked and looked, and hunted for the true princess.

Marion did not dare to call. She hoped Bobbie would find her. At last the Japanese broke through the mob at the gate, and swarmed into the palace. Bobbie himself came in, and opened the cage, and called back Marion to the throne of Karakoroum.

Marion emerged from the trunk. She felt very sleepy, but when the children acclaimed her in chorus, and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Marion emerged from the trunk"

Games by the Seashore

The place where the parents of Ted and John took the boys for a season by the seashore was a part of the coast which had a great deal of fine, golden sand, which was sometimes piled up, and which was sometimes piled up, ground with shrubs and other plants growing in it.

The first thing the boys did when they had finished helping their parents arrange the camp was to run down to the shore where these sand piles were, all gleaming in the bright sunlight. They found a high place above the beach, between two rocks, which had been filled with soft sand in such a way that they could slide all the way from the top of the cliff about 30 feet to the bottom on the beach. As soon as Ted saw this, he shouted:

"Hurrah! John, here's a place to jump and slide. We can run over the ground to the edge of the rock and then jump into the sand. It'll be a great game because we can see who can jump the farthest."

John agreed, just as any boy would do, and they went back a little way from the edge of the cliff for the first leap. Ted was to be the first jumper, because he proposed it. He ran like a deer and leaped far down into the sand. When he struck the sand, he dug his feet into it so that he would not slide, and his jump was counted to the place where he landed. Then John jumped and went quite a ways ahead of Ted, but Ted did better than either of them the next leap he made.

This was no end of fun and they kept the game up for a long time. Once in awhile they could slide all the way down to the bottom of the sand pile, and would run around on the smooth beach which was still damp with the salt water which was ebbing in low tide now. On the beach they played tit-tat-toe, three-in-a-row. It was the easiest kind of a thing to make the cross lines and mark in the X and the O in the smooth hard sand. They used a sharp stick to do this and it was great sport, because they had all the space they needed to make the cross lines and never had to rub them out. As fast as they finished one game they drew the lines and began another without bothering about the one they were through with, except to keep count of the games each one won.

After they had played tit-tat-toe this way for a while, John had a fine plan. He had been watching the waves of the lowering tide come swishing up on the sand every now and then, not far from where they were, cleaning all marks on the beach just like a sponge on a slate. So he thought they could draw their cross lines just in front of where the water was, and play the game while the water came in and it could rub out the lines like they would do if they had a slate. They would have to play pretty fast, because if the wave got ahead of them, it would wash their game out before they finished. But that made the playing all the livelier, trying to get ahead of the wave. Sometimes they did it and sometimes they did not. But the main thing was the fun they were having and they kept playing all afternoon until it was time to go home.

Indians of New Mexico

The Pueblos, or village Indians, who live in some 25 towns of New Mexico, speak six different languages, though their customs and manner of living are very similar.

many heavy necklaces, and a silken robe edged with hundreds of little mirrors.

Now, you would never guess where the Princess of Karakoroum was hiding, so I'll tell you. She had crept into a large, empty trunk in the hall, and was cautiously peeping between the edge of the trunk and its cover, which she held a little bit open with her head. At the end of the hall, now and then, some one would run by, or the whole "out" party would peek and peer around the corner; they'll never find me like that, thought Marion—and once in a while a loud cry from the kitchen, or from under the dining-room table, or from behind Mother's dresses in the closet, would tell Marion that some of her side had been discovered and caught.

Soon the weight of the cover became heavy on her head, and she let it down little by little, curling up in the bottom of the trunk and waiting for something to happen. When she lifted the cover again, the children were still vaguely hunting somewhere in the house, but no one thought of looking for her among these trunks and laundry baskets.

They were coming nearer. Janet was planning a new game with Bobbie, and she talked to him waving her fan, as she was dressed in the fashion of a Chinese lady from Peking. Bobbie represented a Japanese with a flat crown of stiff hair. Other children had arrived. One was dressed like a Tartar chieftain—Genlis Khan, perhaps—but everybody seemed to obey Janet and follow her lead. They soon formed a long procession through the house, and seemed to have forgotten Marion altogether.

But her curiosity was aroused now at the strange things they were doing. The procession of mandarins, samourais, Korean ladies, Tonkinese pirates, and Malay girls filed gravely by, and Marion could see that something momentous was being prepared. The window was open on a balcony which Marion did not recognize, and from that balcony, the whole city of Karakoroum could be seen, dangling with lanterns and swinging with rows of many-colored torch flames.

The man whom Marion called Genlis Khan appeared at the window, and there was a loud and confused cheering from below. "Long live our new prince!" In Mongolian dialect it sounded lovely. But Marion was startled to see Janet come forward in her turn and be acclaimed still louder as "our new princess." She understood that, not finding her anywhere in the house, they had given her up, and replaced her by Janet; and the city was now rejoicing at the coming of a new prince and princess. Walking over the heads of the little trees in the public square (called "The Garden of Perpetual Green") the ropedancers were making their way to the yellow walls of the palace. They wore blue hoods, and each one was followed by a musician who played under the rope and helped him to keep his balance.

Janet began distributing candy by handfuls to the children of the city. The air was thick with strange crows with coral feet, who beat their wings near by. Guests were hurrying out of their little houses built of red and blue bricks, and were busily getting into their little sailing wheelbarrows. But no one could tell them that Marion was simply in the trunk in the hall. How quickly they had forgotten her! But somebody else was missing; where had Bobbie gone? Why didn't Bobbie hunt better? If only he would find her! Now Genlis Khan was talking in a loud tone of voice, and beside him Janet

presented her with the prize-cake for the best hiding-place, she did not show her surprise. She took the cake from Bobbie's hands; her eyes were blinking in the full light; and she only said: "Bobbie, how stupid of you not to have thought of mother's trunk before!"

"But I didn't know you were there," said Bobbie.

"Well," retorted the young lady, "I thought you might have guessed."

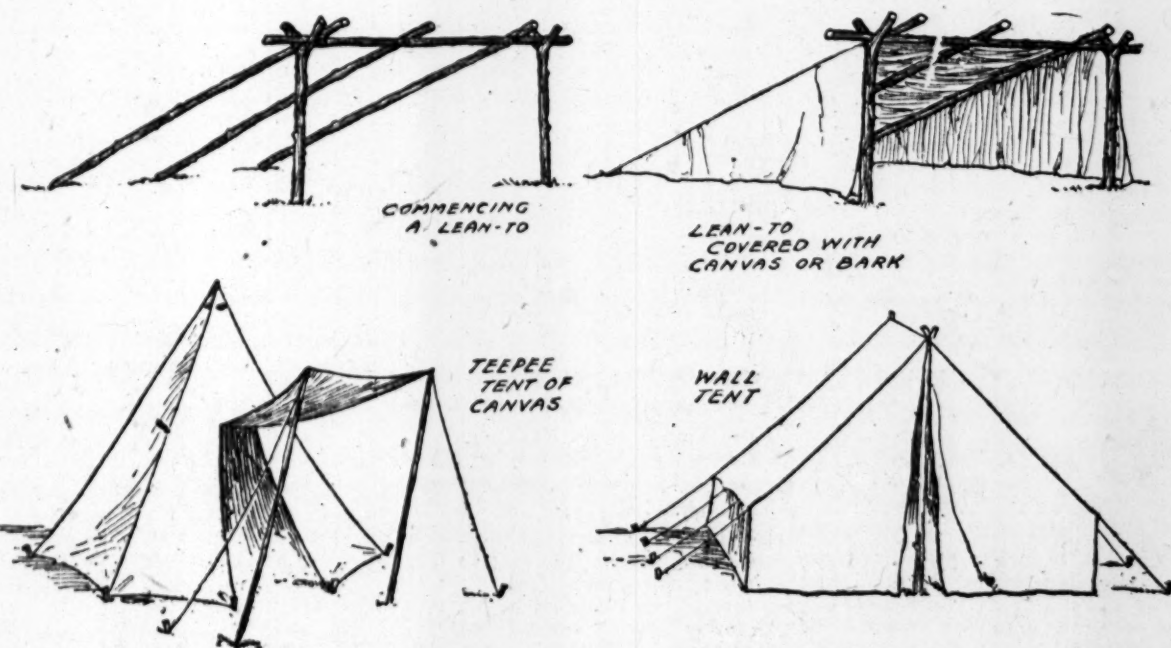
Bobbie agreed. Marion had won the prize, and he was glad.

Lady's Tresses

On many of our dry downs, and sometimes too on sunny banks, you may find in late summer a strange little wild orchid called lady's tresses.

It rises straight up from the short grasses amongst which it loves to grow, but its slender stem is seldom more than six inches high, and often only three or four, so that many people pass it by unseen. It is one of our wild flowers, however, which is very well worth a close study, and when once you have found out its home, you will want to go again every August to see its quaint little twisted spikes of flowers that smell so sweetly as soon as the sun sinks low in the west.

For the flowering part of the stem always twists in a spiral fashion, sometimes one way and sometimes the other, and so the tiny white flowers, although growing in a single row, appear on all sides of the stem. If you



Tents and Lean-Tos

What kind of a tent are you buying for your trip into the wilderness this summer? Is it to be a bell-shaped tent, a "wall" tent (perhaps with a double roof or fly), or a lean-to? That's the question, and a very important one at that, for next to the means of locomotion comes the means of protection from the elements in the woodsman's itinerary.

Now we will begin by eliminating the bell-shaped entirely. It might be very serviceable for a large group, but for the rest it is neither convenient, cozy nor light. The "wall" tent is the standard type and is hard to improve upon. You can get it in any size, so as to house the party without needless waste space. For two, a floor space of six by seven feet is ample. Indeed five of us slept in such a tent on one trip, and the only difficulty was experienced when it

came to turning over. Oiled silk, being much lighter than canvas and just as durable, is preferable, and when folded it will stow away in a smaller bag. And don't bother with an over-roof or fly, unless you expect to pitch in the open meadow and stay there for days on end. Sometimes the floor is sewed in, and is always in place even when you pitch your tent in the dark. On the other hand it interferes with free ventilation, retains twigs and other debris and adds to the bulk. Also it is well to make everything possible in your outfit capable of fulfilling several offices, and if the floor is free it will also serve as a wall, a tablecloth, a lean-to, and a waterproof cover about the blankets, as the case may require.

Tents are sometimes made with holes in the peaks through which to thrust the roof pole, thus giving an open invitation to raindrops, but the best are without such ventilation, having bits of tape sewn along the center on the outside, which tie over the sustaining pole or rope, and the only opening besides the doorway is a netted window at the back. My tent has a strong cord sewn through the ridge, so that it can be strung up in half a minute by simply securing the ends of the rope to neighboring trees within any reasonable distance of one another. This is very convenient when camping after dark or in haste.

And now for the lean-to, the handiest of all "houses" when weight and speed are important factors. A strip of canvas or oiled silk, say seven feet long and five wide, with cords along both sides, is all that is required to provide a shelter in summer to any outdoor man. With a rope or pole for the top and a few pegs for the bottom, this house can be built by one person while another is building and lighting the fire in front of it. And it is very cozy to lie with an unobstructed view of the stars and the star-pricked lake, and the heat of the fire beating into your white cave. Next morning one has only to roll out of his blankets, smooth them out and roll them snugly in his former house, where they are kept perfectly dry.

One evening, when it was getting difficult to spy out a camp site and the rain was beating down hard, we stumbled on to an old Indian lean-to made of slabs of hemlock bark. What a home that made for us! True it was far from waterproof and our feet stuck out, but we thought it the happiest discovery of the trip.

Don't it for Beginners
Don't roll your tent while damp.
Don't touch the roof during a shower.
Don't pitch it facing the east.
Don't stretch it taut while dry.
Don't leave the flaps open when leaving camp.
Don't pitch it close and to leeward of the fireplace.

Our Mailman
I can always tell our mailman by his white horse. First, I hear his horse's feet on the far hill and the creak, creak of the buggy. Then I hear the sound of his horse's feet on the bridge. I like to hear the sound of feet on the bridge.

When I am standing on the bank of the river, I can see the cool water, the cresses growing beneath the flowing water, and I can see the swift flowing water. But sitting here on the porch I hear the thump of horse's feet on the bridge planks and the squeaking of the buggy wheels.

It is our mailman. I can see the white horse, down in the hollow. She steps through the dust, drawing the old buggy. Our mailman is sorting out a bundle of letters. He is not driving the horse. He takes out papers and letters and piles them on his knees and then he puts them back in the leather bag.

Perhaps he has a letter for me! Perhaps it is a letter from a far country! Does he know that he has a letter for me?

Soon they will be at the top of our hill.

The dust is very thick. The locusts are singing in our maples.

It is 12 o'clock.

I have a lovely peach in my hand for our mailman.

I Wish Our Milkman

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I wish our milkman brought his milk in lovely, orange pails,

With rims of waltzing pussy cats

And ships with salmon sails.

I think that I should like to find That milk pail by my door.

But some way, I feel sure that it Would please the milkman, more.

If Wishes Were Boats

Kent and Phyllis were sitting on the edge of the wharf watching the boats going up and down on the lake, when Kent suddenly asked:

"What do you know about making a boat?"

"Not a thing," responded Phyllis promptly. "What do you?"

"Not a thing," admitted Kent. They both laughed.

"Then we start even. I can find out as quickly as you can—I'll tell you what, Kent! If you find out first, I'll help you get the lumber and build it," and her eyes twinkled. "If I do, you can make me a set of dresses for Hortense." Hortense was the hand-somest doll.

"If Hortie can stand it, I can," agreed Kent. "Only there's one thing, Phyllis. If you're going to try to find out how to make a boat, ask some one who's made one and knows what he's talking about. I don't want to do any encyclopedia carpentering."

"All right," promised Phyllis, and started up the wharf. "It'll be a real relief," she called back over her shoulder "to get that child some new clothes."

Kent grinned back pleasantly. "Oh, I wouldn't mind helping you do it. But after she disappeared he stopped kicking his heels and looked after her thoughtfully.

"Phyllis has been getting pretty set up and sure of herself ever since she went and got Uncle Nick to tell her how to plant the garden. I guess I'll have to manage this myself." He gave a regretful glance at the sparkling waves; it was a perfect morning for a swim. But Phyllis had gone off with a purposeful swing to her shoulders and Kent knew if he were to "beat her to it" he would have to bestir himself and that right early. So he ran up the wharf and along the spot pineneedle path which led to the Parker Boys' Place. The Parker Boys were the berry and vegetable dealers who supplied the summer people on the island with fresh food. Kent knew that if anyone on the island knew how to build a boat and how to impart the knowledge in language a boy could understand and work from, Caleb and Cutler would be the ones. Sure enough, they were home, and as glad to see Kent as if they had not parted from him only that morning at his own back door.

"Well, what can we do for you?" inquired Caleb blithely.

But Kent had no time for pleasantries. When you were racing with Phyllis it behooved you to make tracks.

"I wish you boys would tell me—"

he was just beginning breathlessly when the Parker gate opened hurriedly and a figure appeared running up the path.

"Oh, Caleb, I wish you and Cutler'd tell me how—"

Phyllis was beginning when she caught sight of Kent. They stared at each other for a moment, and then, as usual, both laughed.

"Well, I would have got here first," Phyllis explained ruefully, "only I thought perhaps I could remember directions better if I wrote 'em, so I stopped to go up to the house for a paper and pencil. There you are, Kent," she handed them to him. "As long as I'm here I'll stay and listen, too."

Phyllis might be a little slow, thought her brother, with a wave of admiration, but she certainly was a good sport. He didn't think he would be able to help with Hortense's wardrobe, but he'd make her a doll-house some day soon for a surprise.

Caleb and Cutler were vastly amused by the story of the race which the children hastened to explain to them.

"Never mind, Phyllis," consoled kindly Caleb, winking slowly. "Cutler and I haven't had much experience sewing, but you get your stuff together and if you get stuck we'll come over and take a hand."

"That's right," agreed his brother. "We'll stand by you and Hortense, Phyllis; you can depend on us. But say, Kent, wouldn't you rather have a boat all homemade, than just the directions to make one? I've been thinking while we've been talking—you see it's pretty late in the summer to start making a boat. In the meantime Caleb and I've got the one we made some time ago, put away in the barn loft, and if you want it, and your mother wants you to have it, it's yours."

"Oh, oh!" burst rapturously from the two youngsters.

"Well, come on and see it."

And presently, if you'll believe it, the stout clever little craft was all loaded on the boys' wagon and the children had their promise that it should be left at their house next day.

"I don't know why you boys should do all this for us," Kent said gratefully. "I say, Caleb and Cutler, I'd be awfully glad any time to help you going around on the team this summer or running some errand on my bicycle, if there's a chance."

"Yes, indeed, there'll be a chance," Caleb agreed heartily. "And we'll let you know, old scout."

"I've got a bicycle, too," commented Phyllis merrily.

"Sure," broke in Cutler. "And I'll let you run down to the village for the mail the first time I'm in a hurry and can't go. I tell you what, Caleb, can't give his part of the boat to Kent and I'll give my part to you. Only there's one thing I'll have to ask you to do for me." He looked at her so solemnly that Phyllis wondered what his request could possibly be. "I shan't feel real happy till I know you've made Hortense a boating costume."

"I'll have it ready by the time the boat gets there," agreed Phyllis laughing, and the children started chattering down the pine needle path to prepare the family for the wonderful new arrival.

PORTUGAL'S EFFORT TO FIND A PREMIER

Following Baptista Cabinet, Ministers at Legations Were Asked to Form a New Ministry, But With Little Hope of Success

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The state of political intrigue at the end of the Baptista ministry war is such that the President of the Republic considered it expedient, and, as impartial people think, most wisely, to look abroad for a new premier. In the circumstances Portuguese ministers at the legations abroad were considered, no less for the reason quoted than that such ministers would be able to bring to their task in Portugal a sense of the danger in which the country is plunged, a knowledge of foreign feeling upon the subject and an appreciation of the littleness of the maneuvers which have been so long in progress.

Short of a great upheaval, this seemed to be one of the best ways out of the political morass into which Portugal has fallen, but there are two considerable doubts, the first being as to whether such ministers at legations in foreign capitals would be anxious to return for a premiership of quite possibly extremely short duration in Lisbon and, secondly, whether the politicians at home in the pursuit of their ambitions and maneuvers would make such a proceeding possible or tolerable. The first minister abroad to be approached in this matter was Mr. Gomez, Portuguese Minister in London, but there were small hopes that he would undertake the difficult task of forming a cabinet.

Difficulties Abroad

In the meantime Portuguese relations with foreign states tend in the reigning circumstances to become somewhat difficult. A commercial treaty with France has been under consideration for some time, but the change in the government may cause difficulty. Mr. Xavier da Silva, who was Foreign Minister in the former government, proceeded recently, while still minister, on a special mission to France and England, with the object of completing the understanding between Portugal and France on essential points of the proposed commercial agreement, and then going to London for the purpose of prosecuting various negotiations of an important and somewhat delicate character.

In Paris he was successful, and the text of the commercial agreement was agreed to, but just then occurred the disappearance of Colonel Baptista, the Premier, and the chances in the government. He thereupon abandoned his intention of going to London and returned forthwith to Lisbon, where, to a meeting of the Cabinet, he has reported upon his efforts in Paris with regard to the commercial agreement, and at the same time announced his resignation, intimating that his attachment to the party of national reconstitution would prevent him from continuing to work with the government.

In the midst of so many current difficulties the government and other authorities are making fitful efforts to stem the development of the economic crisis. The exchange seems almost hopeless, for, after making one feeble effort to lift the escudo to the value of a trifle more than the English shilling—its normal value being more than four shillings—it has lapsed again to below that mark. There are still everywhere evidences of profiteering, waste and corruption, and the determination of the last government to adopt rigorous measures towards those who had been exploiting the bread of the people—persons entrenched among much influence—hangs fire. Colonel Baptista was almost the only man in active Portuguese politics who seemed capable of going ahead with any such attack, and even he might have found it too much for him.

Summer Time Adopted

In the meantime the government has, belatedly, suddenly reached a decision to adopt summer time and has put it in operation, being driven to this measure not on such general economic and other grounds as have moved foreign governments in the matter but because of the extreme shortage of coal and electricity. The result of this shortage is that the streets are pitch dark at night, and an order was recently issued for all restaurants and places of amusement to be closed at or before midnight.

This created a little revolution in the capital, where the big restaurants in the Rocio, the handsome square in the center—the Plaza de Don Pedro, as is its official name—were probably open until a later hour than such institutions in any other city in western Europe in these days, the custom being for them to be open and active until two in the morning or later. The people hardly take kindly to this state of things, which they endured for only a short period during the war. In the circumstances, summer time has been put on, which gives an extra hour of light. Portugal had hesitated, along with Spain, which has now rejected the summer-time idea, the people generally having nullified it by changing all their times and arrangements by an hour when the new time was imposed.

Labor Shortage on Farms

The government has prohibited the exportation of timber of every description, and another measure re-

cently taken has been the suspension of the period of military instruction of recruits in view of the enormous shortage of agricultural labor. Instead of going through the period of instruction, recruits are given a license to go and work on the farms.

But despite the urgent need for work and general pacification strikes continue and there are new ones frequently. Not long since there was a bread strike, and so on all the time. A postal strike has been threatened, but is postponed. If this should really be entered upon, a very anxious situation will arise, for there has not yet been forgotten the extreme difficulties that were encountered a few months ago when such a strike was effected and Portugal was cut off from all sorts of communication at home and abroad.

Political Difficulties

In the circumstances it is difficult for the country and its people to give any serious attention to matters of importance, such as the scheme for the exploitation in conjunction with Spain of the Douro Falls, in regard to which a Portuguese commission is at present in Madrid conducting negotiations with representatives of the Spanish Government. Portugal has hoped to derive a great revenue from the power made by these falls, as to which the political difficulties as between Spain and Portugal have prevented anything being done hitherto. The matter was recently brought up in the Chamber of Deputies, Antonio Da Fonseca asking that the treaty upon the subject should be brought forward for discussion as a matter of urgency. The Foreign Minister remarked that, according to news he had received from Madrid, a section of the press there was inclined to treat the Portuguese pretensions with disfavor, but that others were more agreeable. Antonio Maria da Silva said he thought the time was not opportune for discussing such a question, but Manoel Frago, on the contrary, considered it to be most urgent.

There has been much chatter and moralizing here upon the recent visit of the steamship Limburgia of the Dutch Royal Mail. This vessel of 22,000 tons, very finely appointed, with gardens, fishing pools, and even a zoological garden on board, happens to be the largest ship that has ever come up the Tagus to Lisbon, where, from the time of Vasco de Gama, ships have always been considered as the most uncommonly interesting things. The Limburgia was on her way to Las Palmas and Brazil. Publicists and newspapers have pointed morals. They have said to the people and the politicians: "Here you see the signs and the fruits and the meaning of progress. There will be no Limburgias for Portugal if she goes the way of Bolshevism, as she shows a disposition to do. Bolshevism and Limburgias are at opposite ends of the stick. Go and do like the Dutch, work and be patriotically prudent and then we shall have Limburgias, too."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR DEFINES HIS TASK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A brief declaration which Mr. Charles Laurent, the recently appointed ambassador of France at Berlin, has made, though necessarily non-committal in policy because of the uncertainty which exists as to the nature of the future relations of France and Germany, sufficiently indicates his conception of his mission.

"Financial and economic questions," said Mr. Laurent, "take the foremost place. My task is clearly that of an expert. These questions are extremely complicated and require delicate handling."

"You will fulfill in Germany the same rôle as Poyer-Quertier fulfilled in 1871," said the Prime Minister, when he asked me to accept the office. But, he added, that while Poyer-Quertier spoke in the name of a vanquished nation it was for me to speak the language of a victorious nation."

"I do not go to Germany with prejudices and fixed ideas. My first business will be to study with care Germany as she is today. I knew Germany well before the war, but in temperament she appears greatly changed. It will not be easy at first to discriminate between the many tendencies, the various parties, those which it will be desirable to cultivate and to encourage so far as they can be affected by an ambassador. At any rate it will be necessary to learn the different currents, to recognize which are good and which are bad, and to ascertain their respective strength."

"One thing can be said at once. It is that my premier and my principal efforts will be to obtain coal for France."

"Coal—that is the vital necessity for France. It is the life blood of her industry. Without it she can do little. With sufficient supplies of fuel no limits can be placed to her industrial greatness."

"She is in the leading position in respect of iron ore on the continent, but obviously that will be of little use unless she can obtain coal. France certainly does not lack energy. She has given magnificent proofs of that. But she does lack coal. There will be a sudden and splendid renaissance when we can give to our commerce and to our industry the necessary quantities of coal."

"Germany has undertaken to deliver great quantities of coal. She must be made to keep her promise. She pleads various difficulties, but she is nevertheless in a position to make the stipulated deliveries. It is for us to see that she does so. That, indeed, I regard as my principal task."

SAN SEBASTIAN NOW IN ITS FULL SEASON

In Addition to the Presence of Royalty, One of the Features of the Spanish Seaside Resort Is to Be a Literary Festival

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—Never did a summer seaside season open with so much brightness and vivacity, and so much bubbling hope, as has this present season begun at the beautiful Donostiarri city—as it is called according to its locality—of San Sebastian. Even during the five dark years that began in 1914 San Sebastian thrived exceedingly well and was within limits, for she had large numbers of persons of the allied nations within her midst and she was unceasing in her professions of friendship for them. When one says she was gay within limits, it might almost be added that there was a tendency for her to be gayer than at ordinary times, for the keynote of lovely San Sebastian is not the simple abandoned gaiety that is to be found at some French resorts of much fame, but rather a high happiness with dignity.

San Sebastian is by general consent one of the most beautiful seaside resorts in the world; those who are impartial and have traveled much hardly admit any qualification and place her unreservedly first. Her beautiful bay, shaped like a shell, with the two headlands and the pretty little isles, seems on a summer's day when the white sails of the yachts glide about it to be rather like a scene from some fairyland by the sea than a bit of old Europe, one of the oldest bits of all. Grand walks and drives about the headlands, a fine promenade round about the bay, the most admirable arrangements for high-class entertainment, including good theaters and a casino at which concerts of the highest quality are given, a golf course and arrangements for all other sports, magnificent hotels, and ever so much more make this a really perfect place for those who like to spend the summer season at a pleasure resort by the sea. Add to all this that the city is well laid out with fine streets and modern shops with a Parisian flavor, and then one need not wonder that the government itself is disposed to transfer its headquarters here during the season.

An All-the-Year-Round Place

But foolish gaiety would be out of place at such a resort, and that is why the tone of San Sebastian is so high. Besides, a mirth of the more stupid variety is not the characteristic or the disposition of the members of the grand families from Madrid that mostly fill this place, supplemented by a considerable sprinkling of the foreign element which comes to San Sebastian more and more, especially the French and the Americans. And they are more in evidence than ever this year. Years ago San Sebastian had a summer season only, but latterly it has kept going fairly well all the year round.

The season always opens officially in the early days of July, but is never considered to be really properly started until Queen Maria Cristina has arrived and taken up her residence at the Palace of Miramar. Let it be said that the rivalry between San Sebastian and the newer resort not far away, Santander, does but increase instead of diminish, though neither can accommodate any more visitors. But it is now a rivalry of prestige and sentiment. The custom has been established that the influence of the royal family shall be distributed as equally as possible between the two; and therefore, while the Queen Mother, Doña Maria Cristina, always comes to San Sebastian and is most beloved here, as indeed she is beloved throughout Spain—the King and Queen and the princes set themselves up for the season at the fine palace at Santander that the authorities there insisted upon building and presenting to the royal family. It is a pretty arrangement, and it is balanced even more perfectly by the fact that during the summer Don Alfonso makes many visits to San Sebastian and takes some part in the sporting life of the place while Doña Maria Cristina has been known often to go over to Santander and receive a truly royal welcome there.

Days of Summer Happiness

At both places there is a firm mark of royalty; the atmosphere is royal and the actions and conduct of the members of the royal family veritably pervade the atmosphere. That is another reason why San Sebastian in her days of summer happiness must display good taste always and be dignified, for she herself is called a queen. Doña Maria Cristina has duly arrived. She came accompanied by the Condesa de Fontanar and other ladies of the court and was received with joy and flowers by the Ayuntamiento and all the local authorities and societies.

The season had already begun just sufficiently to give full life to the place, and by this time was not a house or lodging to let and all the hotels were booked up for the summer. Ministers of state will soon be here with all their secretaries and paraphernalia, for the political business in Madrid, after an exciting winter and spring, has slackened off, and the politicians are thinking more of the sea and the mountains than of their famous controversies, quarrels and marvelous enterprises for the further regeneration of the country. Here, also, come the diplomatic corps. All arrangements have been made for their entertainment. It is the custom at San Sebastian for the Ayuntamiento and an enterprising body that calls itself the Committee of Attractions to associate themselves with enthusiasm

in the preparation of the program of the season, and the authorities of the Grand Casino and the sporting societies are called into consultation.

A Literary Festival

A splendid program of regattas has been arranged, and the musical festivals at the casino will be at least on as high a level as before. It is the intention also to give a kind of festival of Vascon music in the Plaza de la Constitución at which the music of the Vascon operas, "Chanton Pierri" and "Maitena" will be rendered. It is also said that "Mendi Mendian" is to be given in the gardens of the Palacio de Miramar before the royal family and the diplomatic corps who are to be invited for the occasion.

One of the features of the season is to be a kind of literary festival, with special attention to the products of the region. But in this matter the local authorities have come in for some criticism in that it is urged that they evidently do not understand the value of literature as well as, say, the authors do. They offer a prize of 500 pesetas for "the best original dramatic work in prose and the Guipuzcoan dialect, in two or more acts and a second prize of 300 pesetas to the author of the work which in the same conditions come next to that of the winner of the first prize." Secondly, they offer a prize of 150 pesetas to the author of the best original dramatic work in the Guipuzcoan dialect." As the critics say, 300 pesetas is not an excessive sum to offer for a new play in two or more acts! However, this is only a side line to the San Sebastian attractions. Music and flowers, the waves and the sunshine, beauty and smiles, will make a season without the Guipuzcoan plays.

HUNAN SITUATION IS QUIETER NOW

Previous Defeats, However, Were Due to Neglect of the Peking War Office to Send Forces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Recently events have taken place with great rapidity in Hunan. The southern troops have captured Changsha with little or no resistance on the part of General Chang Ching-yao, Tsuchun of Hunan, who evacuated the city, burning down on his departure his yamen containing all official and military records. The Peking War Office defends itself for the ignominious fall of Changsha on the grounds that General Chang, according to his pay roll, had 100,000 men in his command, whereas, actually, when trouble started, he had only 40,000. Believing him to have adequate forces for defense, they sent him no reinforcements. Hence the defeats in Hunan. The records of the pay roll and lists, however, were all burned with the yamen and the government has no evidence, which they might otherwise have had, of General Chang's misstatements.

Flight of General Chang Ching-yao

After the fall of Changsha, General Chang was promptly removed by the President from his dual post of Tsuchun of Hunan and Civil Governor. He was still left as commander-in-chief of the forces in Hunan, however, on the condition that he immediately recapture Changsha and the other evacuated cities in the Province. But he continued to flee with his troops in disorder, so that now such of his forces as can be collected together are to be put under the command of General Wu Kuang-hsin.

In the course of his flight from Changsha, General Chang reached Yochow where his troops proceeded to loot and burn the city. As they went through the city they came to the mission compound of the American Reformed Church which was full of Americans, refugees. They demanded admittance, were refused by the Rev. W. A. Reimert, who was guarding the gate, whom they forthwith shot down in cold blood and killed, after which they looted the houses in the compound.

Two American gunboats have been sent to Yochow to protect American interests and J. C. Huston, American Vice-Consul at Hankow, is also there investigating the situation in relation to American individuals and property. Canton Administration

The Peking Cabinet has received a reply from the Canton Administration to its telegram asking about the capture of Changsha. The reply was to the effect that the Canton Administration did not like Chang Ching-yao wished to remove him, and now that he is effectually removed, are quite content with the situation. This discussion of the political situation and others like it are very similar to those between the central government and provinces which own its authority, and are indicative of the desire of both sides to compromise.

It remains to be seen whether General Wu Kuang-hsin is a wise choice as successor to Chang Ching-yao in command of the Hunan forces. As a member of the Anfu Club, he will not be popular with the Canton Administration, and he is only tolerated by the Chihli Party in order to avoid an open break with the Anfu Club. The Anfu Club, throughout this trouble in Hunan, have wished to use it as an excuse for resuming hostilities against the Canton Administration, but the Peking Government has no wish to do this. At the time of writing the situation in Hunan is apparently quieting down and it is very possible that there may be no further trouble.

UTILIZING WATER POWER AT ASSUAN

Certain Disadvantages Have Made Plan Difficult and So Far Nothing Has Been Done

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The question of utilizing the great water power at the Assuan Dam has been brought up from time to time ever since it was constructed 18 years ago. Certain disadvantages, however, have tended to render the scheme difficult, with the result that up to the present nothing has been actually done. These disadvantages can be stated roughly as follows:

1. The head of water at the dam, except during December, January, February and March, is never even approximately constant for any length of time. Thus, commencing when the reservoir is empty, in July, the flood for three months pours through the dam with as little check as possible, seeing that if those silt-laden waters were held up they would drop their mud and the reservoir's capacity would be diminished by that amount. The levels rise with the natural flood to generally about 20 feet over the lowest levels, and fall until the river is clear enough, generally in November to permit the commencement of the process of filling the reservoir. Probably it will be full in January at a level some 75 feet higher than when empty, but in April it will begin to fall as the stored water is discharged to augment the natural river supply.

Again, apart from the varying head of water, its volume varies tremendously—a low summer supply being some 600 cubic meters per second, whereas in a big flood the discharge of the river may rise to 14,000 cubic meters per second. Such varying heads and varying discharges makes the problem of devising economically efficient machinery extremely difficult.

2. Assuan is situated in a narrow, rocky valley, some 900 kilometers distant from Cairo and some 500 from Assiut, the largest town in upper Egypt. Even apart from the fact that it is far away from the large cotton growing centers, the extreme dryness of the air is said to make it

quite unsuitable for spinning. Industrially it is not favorably situated.

3. It is true that the meter gauge railway between Assuan and Luxor, some 200 kilometers in length, might be worked by electricity, but the traffic is light and would be comparatively unimportant but for the bi-weekly Sudan mail service and, of course, the tourist traffic in winter. It is also true that by the electrical power from the dam the huge plateau of Kom Ombo, some 50,000 acres in extent and about 50 kilometers away, now irrigated by pumps which lift the water some 80 feet in summer time, might be irrigated, but the economic advantages of substituting that system for the present one actually installed and working very efficiently is not very obvious to the capitalist.

Anyone however who has seen the water shooting through the sluices in great green-brown jets of amazing volume and force knows that here is an inexhaustible mine of "white coal." The government has by no means neglected the study of the problem, but so far no practical scheme has been evolved. Thus, the shortage of all manures, especially the chemical nitrates, accumulated during the last few years, attracted attention to the possibility of producing cyanamide by fixing the nitrogen of the air in lime through electric furnaces, on the system so widely employed in Norway.

It is believed, however, that the estimated cost of the plan designed to meet the special conditions at Assuan was found to be so high that the project has not developed so far. Sugar factories might be installed, but the cane would have to be brought from long distances and the economy of burning the trash and the cane leaves would probably be forfeited.

The latest report is that the government intends to invite tenders from the public for utilizing the available power. Certainly the government's conditions are bound to be drastic as it must retain absolute control over the amount of water passing and will permit no tampering with the fabric of the dam nor with its functioning. The power available may be estimated roughly between 100,000 and 200,000 horsepower, but owing to the special circumstances it is doubtful whether the maximum power could be utilized. Developments will be watched with interest. The water power certainly belongs to the country and it is therefore hoped that no concession will be granted without full publicity being given.

MAINE STATE PIER MAY BE ENJOINED

Mayor of Portland Is Opposed to Project and Declares It Calls for Inequitable Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Injunction proceedings to prevent any move on the part of the State Pier Site District Commission toward acquiring title to Galt and Franklin wharves or issuing bonds, may be brought by Mayor William R. McDonald, in his official capacity, against the three members of the commission.

At a meeting of commissioners recently the following officers were chosen: Henry F. Merrill, president; James R. Gilmartin, treasurer; Charles H. Clarke, clerk. The position taken by Mayor McDonald, which is also held by the city of South Portland, was the result of a written opinion furnished by W. A. and E. S. Anthonie, holding that the act creating the pier commission is unconstitutional because it does not require an equal apportionment of taxes, since \$400,000 would be raised by Portland and South Portland.

"To levy a tax of \$50,000 or more upon the people of South Portland which they would actually be giving away does not look fair to me," the Mayor has said. "Maine does not need a state pier for the present. I firmly believe that it would be better business to maintain some of the railroad and steamship lines now running to Portland instead of expending vast sums of money on such a project, which would cost at least \$3,000,000. Half this amount is already authorized. To carry the plan through would mean at least two issues of bonds and possibly a third one, and would inflict upon the people a debt which I sincerely believe to be unjust."

Portland members of the commission and their counsel, as well as lawyers who were in the Legislature when the act was adopted, believe that the Legislature was well within its rights in creating the commission, subject to ratification by the people, which was obtained. Both city governments unanimously accepted the provisions of these acts assigned for such ratification or rejection.

In order to acquaint the public with the general telephone situation, and some of the reasons for delay in completing new installations—chief among which is the difficulty of getting the numerous kinds of necessary material—we have prepared a series of announcements of which this is the fourth.

Over Forty-One Thousand Telephone Stations

Have Been Added to our System Since January 1, 1920

Notwithstanding difficulty in providing equipment we have added to our system so far this year more telephones than there are in the combined cities of Lowell, Lawrence and Lynn.

Even in times when telephone equipment was plentiful and quickly obtainable, and the demands for our service were normal, we would have been proud of such an unusual development. Under present conditions it is by far the biggest job we have ever done. But yet applications are being received faster than we can provide for them; and today we have

Over Twenty-Four Thousand Orders Awaiting Completion

We believe that our first obligation is to protect the existing service. Before we provide for new business we must be sure to properly take care of existing business. To do otherwise would mean a deteriorated service for all.

Present indications are that it will be many months before we shall be able to provide for all the new telephone service that is desired. Meanwhile, we will continue to secure all the equipment possible and use the resourcefulness of our engineers to provide substitutes for that which is unobtainable.

We are counting upon the people of New England to recognize that under existing conditions we are doing our best to first protect their existing service and then to provide for additional service as promptly as possible.



New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

W. R. DRIVER, JR.,

General Manager.

Clacquot Club

Patented Dec 16

GINGER ALE

WHAT roadside inn serves Clacquot Club—sparkling off the ice? That's the place to go after a long spin. The first cooling mouthful makes you eager for the whole bottle. You can drink

Clacquot ice-cold, because the pure ginger gives it that delightfully satisfying flavor.

Clacquot is real Jamaica ginger, pure juice of lemon and lime, clean cane sugar, crystal spring water, highly carbonated—and—nothing else except a rare knack in the blending. Buy it by the case from your grocer or dealer, and help your whole family to genial Clacquot whenever throats are thirsty.

THE CLACQUOT CLUB COMPANY
Mills, Mass., U. S. A.



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD REACTION
FOR INDUSTRIALS

At Least 20 Stocks Down 20 to 30 Points From Prices Prevailing Month Ago—Down Swing Since Last Fall Is Remarkable

BOSTON, Massachusetts—According to their price index, industrial stocks since July 8 last are down 10½ points on the New York Stock Exchange. But taking the biggest declines, one finds at least 20 stocks which are down anywhere from 20 to 30 odd points. Such a movement, coming after the frequent reactions in the industrial list last winter and spring, is really remarkable. The down swing of this group since fall and its position compared with the extreme low for 1919 are shown herewith:

Feb. 8, '19..... 79.15 Feb. 15, '20..... 89.98
Nov. 3, '19..... 119.62 April 8, '20..... 106.65
Dec. 22, '19..... 103.55 May 19, '20..... 87.36
Jan. 2, 1920..... 109.88 July 8, 1920..... 94.51
Aug. 5, 1920..... 84.06

Although industrial stocks are selling at the lowest general figure since February 20, 1919, and have effected all but five points of the spectacular rise, marking the big after-war bull movement, railroad stocks, due to the rate award, are 6½ points above their record lowest reached last February. On the other hand, the "coppers" stand at the bottom average price since before the 1907 panic.

Early in July the stock market made a "false start" by sweeping past the highs of the previous month into what was expected by many to be a broad and extensive recovery from the May lows. But there came a reversal of considerable moment, as is indicated below. Although only the principal losses are taken, many other prominent securities have returned the downward trend. Steel common, for instance, going off 10½ American Beet Sugar 17½, Crucible Steel—after allowing for latest stock dividends—16½, Cuba Cane Sugar 16½, Studebaker 15½, and so on.

The so-called Ryan stocks figure in some of the most drastic declines the last few weeks, yet they alone are way above the year's lowest, which is 50 for Stromberg, 34½ for Republic and 42 for Vanadium.

The table follows:

Stock	Cur.	July	Dec.
Stromberg Carburt.	65½	97½	32½
Mexican Petrol.	(a) 151½	199½	29½
Punta Alegre Sugar.	72	104½	31½
Endicott Johnson.	62	90½	28½
Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	127½	161½	32
Am Internatl. Corp.	64½	90½	26
Vanadium	64½	93½	29
Chandler	81½	105½	24½
Republic	63	93½	30½
Am Cotton Oil	24	46½	22½
Baldwin	103½	126½	23
Middle States Oil	104	122½	22½
Pan-American Pet.	(a) 77½	108½	21½
Rethlehem Steel B.	72½	92½	20½
Am Linsud	61½	83½	22
Am Bosch Magneto.	(a) 81½	121½	24½
U. S. Rubber	82½	102½	19½
Republic I. & Steel.	78½	98½	20
Central Leather	49½	69½	20½

(a) Ex-stock dividend.

RATE INCREASE WILL
HELP EQUIPMENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Equipment companies stand to benefit largely from the rate increases. The railroads have been borrowing from the \$200,000,000 revolving fund to purchase equipment, and funds so secured will shortly be augmented by larger revenues from the rate increase. In a number of cases loans from the revolving fund are to be used to pay for locomotives ordered earlier in the year, so that no new locomotive orders will be placed with the actual granting of the loan.

For the time being the locomotive market is quiet, with only scattered orders. It is expected the railroads will begin to figure on equipment needs, and in September and October will place orders for early spring delivery. Railroad repair work continues fairly large. The Burlington has sent 15 Mikados to Baldwin for repairs. Due to traffic congestion, equipment companies have difficulty in getting materials in and sending products out. Except for this, plants would be operating at greater capacity.

Foreign orders for locomotives are coming in from scattered countries. The May exports of locomotives were the largest for the year to date.

CERTIFICATES TO
MATURE NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK, New York—There will be no United States certificates of indebtedness to be paid off until September 15, when an issue amounting to \$657,469,000 matures. Of this amount, \$412,319,000 was sold in the New York reserve district. These certificates run a year, having been sold September 15, 1919, and are available for payment of tax installments.

These certificates pay the lowest interest of any now outstanding, 4½ per cent. At that time, however, they made a strong appeal to bankers, and were put out under more favorable money conditions and cheerful treasury prospects. The Secretary of the Treasury had issued a roseate statement regarding public finances, when it was thought that the end was in sight for government borrowings, except in anticipation of taxes. The secretary at that time issued two series of tax certificates, one to run six months, bearing 4½ per cent, and the other for 12 months at 4½ per cent. Only \$101,131,500 was subscribed throughout the country, New York taking only \$25,552,500.

NEW YORK STOCKS

SATURDAY'S MARKET

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	83½	85½	84½	85½
Am Inter Corp.	49	49½	48½	49½
Am Loco	94½	96½	94½	94½
Am Smelters	55	55	54½	54½
Am Tel. & Tel.	95½	96	95½	95½
Am Woolen	76	76	75½	75½
Anacosta	50½	50½	50½	50½
Atchafalaya	80½	81	80½	81
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	139	139	138	138
Baldwin Loco	106½	106½	104½	104½
Beth Steel B.	74	74	73½	73½
Beth Steel C.	74	74	73½	73½
Can Pac	118½	118½	116½	116½
Can Leather	51½	51½	50½	50½
Chandler	83½	84	83½	83½
Chic. M. & St. P.	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	34½	34½	34½	34½
China	26½	26½	26½	26½
Corn Prods	85½	86	85½	85½
Crucible Steel	128	127½	127½	127½
C. C. Sugar	39½	39½	39½	39½
C. C. Sugar pfd.	77½	77½	77	77
Gen Motors	20½	20½	20½	20½
Goodrich	50½	51½	50½	50½
Insulation	48½	49	48½	48½
Invisible	37½	37½	37	37
Int. Paper	74½	75½	73	73
Kennecott	22½	22½	22½	22½
Marine	24½	24½	24½	24½
Marine	74	74	74	74
Mex. Petrol.	155	155½	153½	153½
Midvale	38	38½	37½	37½
Mo. Pacific	24½	25	24½	24½
N. Y. Central	71½	71½	71½	71½
N. Y. C. & H. & H.	24	24½	24	24
No. Pacific	74	74	74	74
Pan Am Pet.	80½	80½	80	80
Pan Am Pet. B.	76	76	74½	74½
Penn.	40½	40½	40½	40½
Pierce Arrow	42	42	40½	40½
Punta Alegre	76	76	74½	74½
Reading	88	88½	87½	87½
Rep. I. & S.	81	81	80½	80½
U. S. Steel	84½	84½	83½	83½
Shinola	25½	26	25½	25½
So. Pacific	92	92½	91½	91½
St. Railway	27½	27½	27½	27½
Studebaker	64	64	62½	62½
Texas	42	42	41½	41½
Trans. Oil	107½	111	107½	107½
Un. Pacific	117½	117½	117	117
U. S. Rubber	83½	83½	82½	82½
U. S. Steel	85½	85½	84½	84½
Utah Copper	61½	61½	61½	61½
Westinghouse	46½	46½	46½	46½
Willamette	16½	16½	16½	16½
Worthington	60	60	60	60

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	91.00	91.00	90.96	90.96
Lib 2d 4s	84.68	84.68	84.68	84.68
Lib 1st 4½s	85.30	85.40	85.26	85.26
Lib 2d 4½s	84.88	84.88	84.88	84.88
Lib 3d 4½s	83.64	83.64	83.64	83.64
Lib 4th 4½s	83.24	83.24	83.24	83.24
Lib 5th 4½s	95.68	95.70	95.68	95.68
Lib 6th 4½s	95.70	95.70	95.68	95.68

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 8s	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 8s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Belgian 7½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
C. of Paris 6½s	91½	91½	91½	91½
Un. King 5½s	101	101	101	101
Un. King 5½s	102	102	102	102
Un. King 5½s	102	102	102	102

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	77	77	77	77
A. A. Chom	77	77	77	77
Am Bosch	82½	82½	82½	82½
Am Woolen	76	76	75½	75½
Am Zinc	11b	11b	11b	11b
Arizona Com	9½	9½	9½	9½
Booth Fish	6½b	6½b	6½b	6½b
Boston Elev.	35	35	35	35
Boston & M.	11b	11b	11b	11b
Butte & Sup.	16½	16½	16½	16½
Cal. & Arizona	52	52	52	52
Cal. & Hecla	290	290	290	290
East Range	38½	38½	38½	38½
Day Daily	10½	10½	10½	10½
East Butte	10½	10½	10½	10½
Eastern Mass.	20	20	20	20
Elster	25	25	25	25
Farbanks	45	45	45	45
Granby	23	23	23	23
Gray & Davis	21	21	21	21
Greene-Can	24½	24½	24½	24½
I. Creek com	84½	84½	84½	84½
Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
Lake Copper	25½b	25½b	25½b	25½b
Mass Elec pfd.	7a	7a	7a	7a
Mass Gas	78½	78½	78½	78½
May-Old Colony	8	8	8	8
Miami	18½b	18½b	18½b	18½b
Mohawk	69½	69½	69½	69½
Mullins Body	29	29	29	29
N. Y. N. H. & H.	24½	24½	24½	24½
North Butte	14½	14½	14½	14½
Ed Dominion	24	24	24	24
Oscoda	16	16	16	16
Parish & Bing	25½	25½	25½	25½
Pond Creek	13	13	13	13
Punta Alegre	74½	74½	74½	74½
Root & Van Der	25	25	25	25
Stewart	35b	35b	35b	35b
Swift & Co.	106	106	106	106
United Fruit	130	130	130	130
United Shoe	48½	48½	48½	48½
U. S. Smelting	62½	62½	62½	62½

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Acme Coal	Bid	Asked
Acme Coal	1½	2½
Aetna Explos.	9	10
Allied Oil	19	21
Auto Fuel	58	61
Boonville	2½	2½
Boston & Mont.	630	630
California	17	19
Carib Synd.	9½	10½
Chicago Nipple	11½	12½
Cities & St. Marks Cfs	21½	22½
Cos. Copper	2½	2½
Cowden & Co.	6½	6½
Elk Basin	6½	6½
Federal Oil	2½	2½
Gardner	25	26
General Asphalt	44½	45
Glenrock	2½	2½
Goldfield Cons.	8	10
Hecla Mining	4	4½
Howe Sound	3½	3½
Indian Packs	6	6½
Inter Petrol	20	21
Merritt	11½	12
Midwest Refng.	145	147
Peerless	32	36
Prod. & Refine	5½	5½
Ryan Com.	20	21
Salt Creek	30	32
Sapulpa Ref.	5	5½
Simms Petrol.	12	12½
Skelly	9½	9½
Standard Motors	6½	8
Submarine Boat	19½	19½
Tropical Oil	11½	11½
Un. Retail Candy	11	11½
United States Stm	17	18
White Oil	17	18

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Demand	Par
Demand	Par
France (French)	\$2.47
France (Belgian)	\$2.47
Germany	\$2.47
Italy	\$2.47
Japan	\$2.47
Netherlands	\$2.47
Sweden	\$2.47
Switzerland	\$2.47
Denmark	\$2.47
Argentina pesos	\$2.47
Canadian dollar	\$2.47

TRADING LIGHT IN
WEAK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK STOCKS

Trading on Saturday in the New York stock market was light in volume, and the tone was weak. Losses were not important as a general thing, ranging from 1 to 2 points in a few cases, but generally confined to the fractions. At the close Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies was down 2, Baldwin 1, Inevitable 3½, Mexican Petroleum 2½, Pierce-Arrow 1, Republic Steel 1, U. S. Rubber 1½, Utah Copper 1½ and Vanadium 1.

INTERNATIONAL
NICKEL IMPROVES

NEW YORK, New York—Sentiment among people conversant with affairs of the International Nickel Company has taken a decided turn for the better. The company is said to have definitely rounded the corner and its business is considerably better than for some time. This condition may be expected to be reflected to some extent in the report for three months ended with June.

Although surplus stocks of nickel, held abroad, and difficulties of transportation in this country materially reduced demand in the fiscal year ended March 31, officials are said to be much encouraged by better business since that time.

It may be presumed that plant operations are at a higher rate than the 60 per cent of capacity averaged during the three months ended March 31. That 60 per cent of capacity represented 80 per cent of former capacity, as the Port Colborne plant was included in the percentage for the March quarter.

Not a little of the improvement is the result of new markets the company is constantly developing for its Monel Metal, an alloy made up of the same component parts as found in nickel ore.

Nickel company's financial position was greatly strengthened in the last fiscal year and at March 31 it had a working capital account of nearly \$13,500,000, compared with \$9,779,645 March 31, 1918. Working capital March 31 last was larger than in any of the previous three years.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WESTERN MARYLAND

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$593,172	\$182,649
Month July	1,550,649	281,608
From Jan. 1	9,925,833	2,394,883

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$1,179,426	\$474,017
Month July	3,972,812	1,562,630
From March 1	77,024,492	10,425,767

MOBILE & OHIO

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$446,667	\$40,053
Month July	1,372,569	131,794
From March 1	6,993,980	969,771

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$677,089	\$265,315
Month July	2,017,517	740,841
From Jan. 1	11,781,918	3,540,103

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$660,858	\$160,608
Month July	2,106,322	485,016
From Jan. 1	12,180,443	3,732,925

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$1,842,801	\$97,368
Month July	5,972,812	1,562,630
From Jan. 1	10,971,401	1,159,356

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Fourth week July	July	Aug.
Fourth week July	\$2,847,220	\$69,233
From Jan. 1	54,568,498	5,185,863

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Heitz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

BRITISH ELECTORS AND IRISH PEACE

Lord Saye and Sele, at Dominion League Meeting, Thinks They Must Renounce Indifference to the Struggle in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"What can British electors do to promote peace in Ireland," a question now being put to British electors by the Irish Dominion League, is arousing great public interest. Sir Horace Plunkett has followed up his letter to The Times of London, in which he drew attention to the urgency of the demand of the moderates in Ireland for Dominion Home Rule, because the persistent ignoring by the British Government of the salient point of the Irish situation, namely, Irish nationality, has led to Sinn Féin becoming the "de facto" government in three-fourths of Ireland, a state of affairs that would probably cause it to refuse, six months hence, an offer that it might now be willing to accept as a way to an honorable compromise.

Since that letter was published, "events have taken place," says Sir Horace Plunkett, "which threaten the very foundation of the government's Irish policy, and have dispelled all illusions as to its possible success." He, therefore, makes another urgent appeal to the extremists of both sides in Ireland to open up negotiations on the basis of abandonment by the majority of the separation from the British Commonwealth by the minority of separation from Ireland.

A Constituent Assembly

If this were agreed to, Sir Horace Plunkett is firmly convinced that, in spite of the most recent aggravations of the situation, a constitutional assembly in Ireland could effect a settlement which will never be effected "by a government which listens to the representatives of one-fifth of Ireland, and is deaf to the representatives of the other four-fifths."

Lord Saye and Sele, speaking at a recent public meeting of the Irish Dominion League, said that the British electors must throw aside their indifference to the struggle in Ireland; it was their duty to see that the promises of the British Government to Ireland were fulfilled in their entirety. He compared the situation in South Africa 40 years ago—when British soldiers went to church armed to the teeth—with that of South Africa today, when under a self-governing constitution she is earnestly striving to solve her difficult problems.

"Before the war Irishmen looked forward with hope to their dreams of self-government being realized; in 1920 the chaos in Ireland made one's heart sick." Give Ireland a self-governing status such as had made all the other dominions contented and loyal members of the British Empire, and the Irish problem would be solved. People Must Settle It

The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., said that he did not think that the British people were indifferent to Ireland's struggle for freedom. He thought, rather, that they despaired of a settlement on any such lines as had been put forward by the government, and that the war had developed in the people a lack of respect for law and order. As another speaker said, having had four years of wholesale bloodshed, they looked with equanimity at the retail side of it. But, continued Mr. Clynes, looking at the Irish question from the most narrow, selfish standpoint, it was becoming quite clear that the British people would have to settle it in their own interests, if they wanted to maintain peace in their own country.

It was often asked why it was that the Irish people were so discontented, seeing that the country had become so prosperous under British rule. He replied it was not the material wealth of Great Britain that made the people proud of being Britishers; it was because they cherished as their richest possession that sense of freedom which had contributed to make Britain's fame throughout the world. Gifts and good treatment would never buy off from the Irish people their inborn love of freedom. It was unquestionable that good government was no substitute for self-government, and Irish people must have the right to control their internal affairs.

Government Policy Futile

It was also said, as a reason for the use of force in Ireland, that the British Government must maintain the union and uphold law and order, but not and never had been a union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the setting up by the Irish people of rival apparatus for maintaining law and order should surely convince the masses of the people in Great Britain that the government's policy was utterly futile. He did not want to stress the incident, but the kidnapping of a brigadier-general was a good illustration of the futility of the British policy; a proof that government by force must always fail, that government can only rest on the good will and consent of the governed.

Great Britain had lost the golden opportunity that existed before the war of winning the hearts of the people of Ireland, and the present bill was not supported by a single Irish member. The House of Commons was behind with its own legislation and affairs in Great Britain, and the country felt it was now a waste of time to discuss the Irish question in the British Parliament; that it must be settled in Ireland; that it could not be settled by the imposition of the British conception of what Ireland ought to have. No country, he said, has struggled longer for freedom than Ireland; in-

ternal differences had been accentuated and exploited for party purposes during the last 30 years, but great human questions should be above party consideration. The Irish question, in its human intensity, had now become a world question and was being used to damage Britain's reputation.

Liberty and Loyalty

It was the Labor Party's desire to keep Ireland, with her consent, within the Empire, to associate itself with all those who put forward the proposal for self-government for Ireland on the dominion basis, and thus throw upon the Irish people the responsibility for settling their own affairs. The attitude of Ireland was the attitude of liberty. There could be no real loyalty without complete liberty. If the great British ideal of liberty were conceded to Ireland, he was sure a settlement satisfactory to all parties would soon be reached, and he asked British electors to stand fast for that ideal.

Questioned as to why he did not favor an Irish republic, Mr. Clynes replied that there were many reasons, but he would name only one—he did not wish to see Irish people in Great Britain converted into aliens.

Captain Harrison, O. B. E., M. C., secretary of the Irish Dominion League, said that the league existed and worked as a peace-maker. It did not claim to represent a large section of the Irish people, but all parties were represented in it, and all were anxious to remove the misrepresentations and distortions of fact concerning Irish matters that were sown broadcast, especially as the situation in Ireland was growing worse daily—had, indeed, come to such a pass that many who were not Sinn Féiners, were being driven to the conclusion that in defense of Irish freedom there may be no other course open to them than to join Sinn Féin.

British People Warned

He wished to warn the British people that if it came to actual war in Ireland, with the ostensible object of ruining Sinn Féin, Nationalists who have fought for the Empire will say that their choice is with their fellow-countrymen. It was his firm conviction that the whip which is on the back of the Irish democracy today, is being prepared for the backs of the British democracy tomorrow; from the activities of certain sections of the press and of the secret police, one was forced to that conclusion.

Since the dominion league desired to be a peace-maker, he did not wish to appear pessimistic, but, in the interests of peace, it was clear that the British electors must face the position and face unpleasant facts if they wanted to keep Ireland within the Empire. The history of Ireland, its experience of political neglect and economic suffering proved that self-government was essential. The Irish people had been assured in the days of Mr. Parnell that if they could convince the British electors that their claim was just, it would be granted. The task was undertaken, and in 1914 they believed they had reached the goal of their hopes.

A Dominion Status

The Home Rule Bill of 1914 provided a broad measure of self-government, but in the intervening years their hopes had by one event after the other been dashed to the ground, and now they felt there was no way out of the "impasse," except by giving Ireland a dominion status. Although Irishmen were ready to give adequate safeguards to Ulster, they could not submit to Ulster being placed, as the present bill placed her, in the position of having her foot on the throat of Ireland forever. The dominion league offered an honorable compromise to all parties in Ireland, based on equal justice and common humanity, and he appealed to British electors to assist them by all means in their power, to get this measure of freedom for Ireland.

Although Lord Montagu's Irish dominion bill has been defeated in the House of Lords, the league will continue to press for a settlement on the same lines—namely, for an undivided Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire, having complete control over all Irish affairs in Ireland; the following matters only to remain outside the scope of the Irish Constitution—the Crown, the making of peace and war, the navy, army, and air forces, and treaty making, except commercial treaties.

HAWAIIAN PUPILS ARE SUGAR CONTRACTORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Boys of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the public schools on the island of Hawaii are contract planters and are raising sugar cane in connection with the industrial work being done by them in the regular public school course.

Study of sugar production has been introduced this year into the school course. Each boy electing to take this course signs a contract with a plantation for the cultivation of a tenth of an acre of cane. In connection with the practical work the students study the processes of production from the planting of the cane to the marketing of the sugar and its by-products.

The Hanokaa school, for example, started this work with 20 pupil contractors on two acres of school land. Honouliuli school has 19 boys who have rented land from the plantation.

The returns from this work accrue to the pupil. He pays rent for the land and secures customary advances for fertilizer, planting and other charges, on which he pays interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

RESTORATION WORK ACTIVE IN FRANCE

Formidable Efforts Country Is Making to Help Herself Encourage Others to Continue Helping Her

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has always been difficult to obtain the actual figures showing the progress of the work of reconstruction in France. But in future this defect is to be remedied by special arrangements for the supply of official statistics to those who wish to follow the steps taken for the restoration of the country. It is perhaps the greatest encouragement to others to help her, to know that she is making the most formidable efforts.

Here then are some striking figures which will serve to remove the idea that France is drifting. They were obtained after a great manifestation of mayors from the ruined towns of the north which took place at the Sorbonne in Paris. They certainly show that both the municipalities and the government are doing their best and that that best is producing considerable results.

Population Returning

In November 1918 there were in the départements ravaged by the war less than 2,000,000 inhabitants. Slowly at first and then more quickly the former inhabitants began to return. In November last year the number had increased to over 3,500,000. By April of this year the population was practically 4,000,000. Today it is even larger. The return of the people to the villages and towns of the north, which had been laid waste, is in itself a clear indication of restored confidence. In the early days of the armistice it was simply impossible to find accommodation but now, though much remains to be done, the housing difficulty has obviously been largely solved.

About 160 devastated towns have been officially adopted by other French towns. Here is a welcome proof of the interest that those people who are not so greatly affected by the war are taking in those who were driven away from their homes. A feeling of solidarity which is highly satisfactory exists in France, and towns in the center and in the south make it their business to restore other towns in the north. But besides these 160 towns which have been adopted, a much larger number of villages have been similarly taken up by groups and institutions which call themselves the "mairaines"—which translated means the godmothers—of these villages.

Altogether municipal life, which had entirely disappeared, has been restored to over 4000 communes. This amazing figure will give a clear idea of the great progress which has been effected. The 6500 schools which existed before the war in these districts are now replaced by 5300. The conditions in which some of them exist are still primitive. They have been temporarily opened in wooden buildings or in hastily repaired schools. France has been particularly anxious that the education of the children should not unduly suffer.

Demand for Man-Power

Naturally there has been and is a great demand for man-power. This aspect of the problem is sometimes overlooked and it is as well therefore to make it clear that, at great sacrifice, France has supplied 150,000 workmen for the task of reconstruction. The number in relation to the whole of France and her industrial needs is enormous, and no surprise should be felt that two years after the war France has not yet regained her old position of rebuilding. It is true that a certain proportion of these workmen were foreigners but the bulk of them were supplied by France herself.

The extent of ruined countryside is not often realized. A hectare represents about two and a half acres, and no fewer than 4,000,000 hectares which had been under cultivation were, after the war, absolutely useless. Today the task of preparing these hectares for agricultural purposes is well advanced. Over 3,300,000 have been purged of projectiles. Two million eight hundred thousand hectares which were covered with barbed wire have been swept clean, and 1,700,000 have been plowed.

A meter roughly corresponds to a yard. It is known that there were 265,000,000 cubic meters of trenches to fill? It is not easy to appreciate what this means. At a rate 160,000,000 cubic meters have been duly filled in, while out of 300,000,000 square meters of barbed wire well over 200,000,000 have been removed.

Many Ruins Removed

To clear away the ruins, great heaps of broken buildings, mountains of masonry, was more difficult. There was 41,000,000 cubic meters of ruins to clear away and about 16,000,000 are now free. In spite of exceptional difficulties 190,000 houses which were shattered have now been repaired. There are still over 80,000 to put in order and it must not be forgotten that another 300,000 houses were totally destroyed.

It was hard to find material and competent house builders and it is idle to disguise the fact that a great deal remains to be done. But the government, if it could not reconstruct all these houses in a short space of time, at least set to work to erect provisional houses and wooden booths. Thirty thousand wooden structures capable of sheltering a number of families have been set up and about the

same number of smaller wooden houses. Other hasty shelters have been run up in which are now living nearly 1,000,000 tenants.

The repair of roads was a tremendous job which had to be urgently undertaken. With regard to the more important thoroughfares which were essential for the preservation of communications between the various towns, over 50,000 kilometers (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) had to be put right. Some of these were in deplorable condition. They had been absolutely plowed up by fire so that no trace of them remained. They had in short to be completely retraced and reconstructed. The progress is not so good as might be wished, but the amelioration of 18,000 kilometers in less than two years represents, if one considers the matter, a gigantic effort. Between 2,000 and 3,000 kilometers of roadways have been completely restored. Then over 1,000 bridges have been put up.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Industry Is Benefited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California.—That industry here has benefited by the enforcement of prohibition is borne out by officials of local manufacturing plants and the heads of employment agencies, both private and public, who have to deal with a class of labor which is more or less transient.

Before the closing of the saloons, according to these officials, it was the habit of many men to quit their jobs when they had accumulated enough money for a "spree" and proceed to squander what they had saved. The first place to which they gravitated was the saloon. It was merely a question of time as to when they would be back in the offices of the employment agents looking for a job, and in many cases for an advance of cash with which to buy food and incidentals before reaching the place where they could connect up with another job.

The employment agents state that since prohibition, conditions have changed. Very seldom do they have to deal with men who have dissipated their savings. The "flat broke regular" recovering from the effects of a prolonged period of intoxication has practically disappeared. Men have become thrifter and steadier. One employment agent who was openly antagonistic to prohibition when approached as to its effects, advanced the argument that the abolition of liquor had not proved beneficial "because the men were more independent now. Before, when they spent their money on a 'good time,' he volunteered 'they had to take the first job offered, go anywhere the job happened to be and stay there whether they liked it or not. Now they save their money and are able to pick and choose the sort of jobs they want.'"

The statements of the employment agencies are substantiated by the officials in large industrial establishments. W. C. Kennedy, secretary of the Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles, one of the largest of its kind in southern California, said that there was no question about the beneficial effects of prohibition from an industrial standpoint. The men are better off, he says, because they are thrifter and steadier, and the company is consequently better off because of the improvement in the morale of its employees.

Prohibition Lowers Tax Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OMAHA, Nebraska.—Substantial evidence of the economic benefit of prohibition is to be found here in the fact that the tax rate has decreased from \$19.16 a thousand when the State was wet to \$9.23 in 1918 with prohibition in effect. In the same period the police force has been reduced from 183 to 165 and the number of persons receiving relief has decreased from 1384 in 1916 to 798 in 1918. In a statement concerning conditions, Mayor E. P. Smith says:

"Business conditions were never better in Omaha than they are now. There is a greater demand for residence, stores, and warehouses than there ever was before. I do not know of a vacant store in the city that is fit for occupancy. I know it cannot be said that prohibition has destroyed business in Omaha. We have had a number of large hotels built in the last two years. Others are in the course of construction at this time, and yet all agree that hotel accommodations are not equal to the demand."

Big Drop in Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Police records published recently by The Toledo Blade show that large economies in the police and court departments of the city are at hand. Under prohibition the number of arrests has been greatly reduced, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a substantial increase in the population of the city. In 1916 the arrests totaled 17,163; in 1917, 17,658; in 1918, 17,509; in 1919, 10,709, and in the first six months of 1920, 3498. The average number of arrests each month in 1918 was 1459, in 1919, 892, and in the first six months of the present year, 583.

Summer Theaters Prospering

NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibition and post-war prosperity have resulted in a complete reversal of form in the amusement industry and the summer season is one of the most successful in theatrical history, according to leading producers here. The comedies have almost a complete monopoly of the business, drama having been put aside till the winter. Out of 20 Broadway successes, there have been just two serious dramas. Many new theaters are in process of construction and several theatrical syndicates are planning new and bigger show houses.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

NEW ARCHITECTURE

Nebraska Leads

Pinned on the wall facing me is a photographic reproduction of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's design for the new state Capitol at Lincoln, Nebraska.

It fascinates me. Whenever I look at it I have that "drawing-up-and-drawing-out" feeling, as if I have been given wings, and am viewing the world from afar, on high, or poised on the horizon—the feeling that great architecture, original yet simple, gives to many. I suspect that this design marks the birth of a new kind of architecture in America, and lo, it is based upon the Skyscraper.

Every one who visits New York for the first time, artists especially, are deeply impressed by the majesty and beauty of the Skyscraper, a form of architecture impelled by necessity, and based on utility. It is racially American: it stands out as a typical product of a country which has based most of its architecture on classical models. More than once have I suggested that the true Cathedral of New York is the Woolworth Building, not the gorgeous structure on Washington Heights, which is a re-creation of Europe, not an expression of twentieth century America. Even the old Flat Iron Building has an air of saying, "I am not really ugly, and at least I belong here;" and as for some of the new Apartment Houses, those sisters of the Skyscraper, that are making upper Park Avenue one of the finest streets in the world, who can deny that in mass and proportion they are extraordinarily fine. Indeed, the visitor to America, quickly realizes that architecture has soared above the other arts; that it is the architect who is giving his country a standing and a pioneer place in the modern art movement.

Banks, insurance companies, office buildings, railway stations, churches, libraries impress the visitor wherever he travels. They stand up proudly; they even occasionally make the artistic motorist stop his automobile for the mere pleasure of looking at them. Then there are the State Capitols—the white domed buildings, classical and correct, children of the Capitol at Washington, that dominate so many towns. The type seemed fixed, the design stereotyped. But we live in a world of flux and flow and are subject to the changes conveyed to us by original minds, as in the case of Mr. Goodhue's design for the new State Capitol for Lincoln, Nebraska.

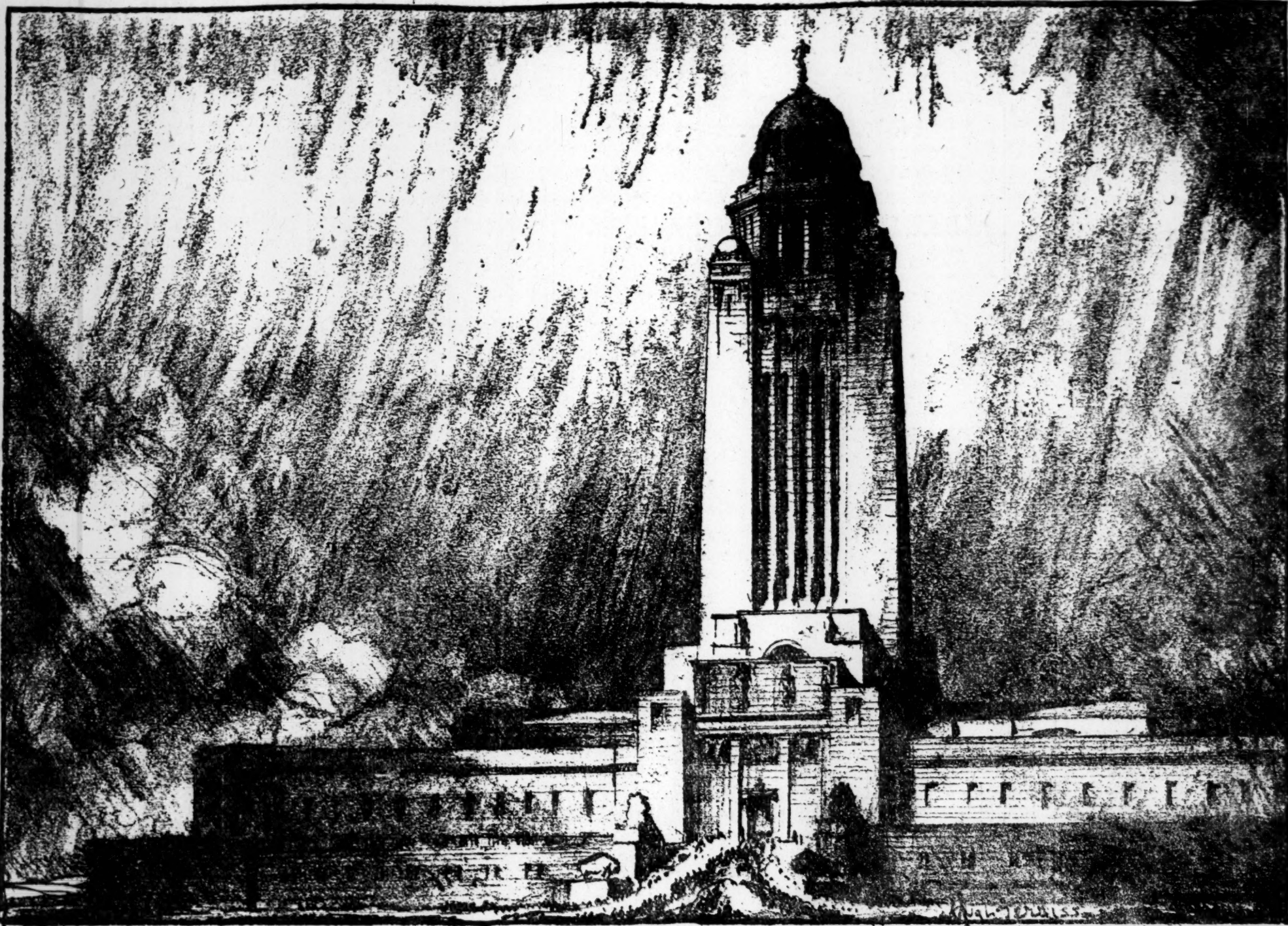
Nebraska being unknown territory to me I turned the pages of Clifton Johnson's excellent "What to See in America," to learn something about the "Tree-planter State," so called for its transformation from naked prairie. In 1853 Nebraska had no civilized inhabitants, except the soldiers sent to keep the Indians in order, and the missionaries and fur traders; but among the pioneers there were far-seeing men, for when Omaha was staked out, one square on the highest point was reserved for the future state house. Omaha remained the territorial capital until the investiture of statehood in 1867, when a seat of government was "carved anew on the virgin prairie 50 miles to the southwest and christened Lincoln."

Lincoln has prospered. She is ready for her State Capitol, and she is willing to spend on it \$5,000,000 (some say \$10,000,000). But that is not all, far from it. A new kind of competition for the best design for the State Capitol was instituted, the aim of which was to produce not the best design, but the best man who would be in charge of the scheme he submitted. Architects tell me that the program or terms of the competition, which presumably are the work of Thomas R. Kimball, adviser of the Capitol Commission, are a model of what such instructions should be. They have been published in full in more than one daily paper, an honor not often given to such documents.

Ten eminent architects entered the competition. Each design was presented as an elevation, and eight of the competitors submitted the traditional domed edifice. For three days, we are told, and the better part of three nights, the designs were considered, and it was only after this long wear and tear that Mr. Goodhue's startling design was chosen. It would have been so easy, the line of least resistance, to have selected one of the others, quite beautiful, and quite in the state Capitol tradition, say the domed design submitted by McKim, Mead and White, or that by John Russell Pope.

People tell me that the climate of Nebraska ranges from intense heat in summer to intense cold in winter; that in the hot months the windows are screened, and that relief is found in courtyards, high walled, into which the sun hardly penetrates; and that, so far as the eyes can see, the country is flat, with here and there a gentle eminence, as Lord Beaconsfield called St. James' Street, London. On such a gentle eminence the Lincoln state Capitol is to be built.

Gradually it is becoming clear that the architect imbued himself with local conditions before considering his design. He may have wearied of the eternal dome, which occupies much space, and which is really rather useless; he may have said to himself, why not take the Skyscraper as a symbol of America's progress and ingenuity. Whatever thoughts crossed his mind, he has visioned and offered to Nebraska this wonderful tower, 400 feet high, capped by a golden dome which may be seen fifty miles across the prairie—a graceful tower, a Skyscraper arrayed in becoming raiment, a reminder to all the countryside that here, at this point, are the State's activities; a useful tower



The design for the new State Capitol of Nebraska by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

for within are to be stored the State archives and documents.

The low buildings that jut out from the tower, on either side of its long neat body are in three receding stories. If it be urged that the windows in the front are small, the answer is that the lighting of the building, a vast square, proceeds from the windows of the shaded courts at the back. The whole has a stern, yet a graceful look; and as I have said before, this new Prairie architecture, this new State Capitol, that may mark a new era in architecture, has a curious and abiding attraction. I look at it daily, and each time I derive a fresh pleasure from it. What more can architecture do?

There is something else in the explanatory program directing the scope of the competition, something so important that I make no apology for reprinting it. "It is desired in the actual building project to provide, under the guidance and control of the architect, for real collaboration of architect, sculptor, painter and landscapist, and to that end the competitors are asked to study the problem of how best to bring this about, and, if thought advisable, and to the degree so thought in each case, they should associate in their competitive work the sculptor, painter and landscapist, or either or any of them, with whom they would be likely to elect to work out the actual problem or any part or parts of it, in case of their final selection as architect to the Nebraska State Capitol Commission."

How strange it will be if the alliance between architects, sculptors and painters—so common in medieval times, so uncommon today, to the great hurt of the arts—should come from Nebraska, where not so very long ago, the buffalo, the gold seekers, the pony express, and the stage coach tracked and trailed.

I welcome the interest this competition has aroused in the press, not only for the publicity given to a noteworthy and original building, but because it also draws attention to an architect. Compared with painters they are little known.

It was a pleasure to learn that Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue is responsible, in association with Mr. Crum, for one of the most beautiful buildings in New York, a building that stimulates me each time I see it—St. Thomas's Church on Fifth Avenue; also of that noble church at Sixty-Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; and of the new St. Bartholomew's. And he has designed books for publishers, the beautiful little edition of Richard Hovey's Poems for example, and made Book Plates, charming but severe, like his buildings; and I am told that he was the artist of the amusing designs, bold and decorative, of the "play" edition of "Alice in Wonderland." From Alice to Nebraska is a far leap, yet not so far, for his work in each is in Wonderland.

Yes, we must pay more attention to our architects; we must encourage them, for their work is with us daily, and oh, the difference on the spirits arising from a noble and an ignoble building. Walk down a street in New York composed of old brownstone buildings, and then pace another street where the fronts of these ugly, brown-red relics have been encased in a bright shell of stone, with windows and doors of the right proportion. The heart leaps in the new street, and hope gleams out at these

signs of the exterior beauty of 1920, hiding the exterior ugliness of 1870.

And think of some farmer's boy growing up on the prairie with Goodhue's shining tower, miles and miles away, speaking to him from dawn to twilight—a standard and a beacon.

—Q. R.

ART AS IT IS TAUGHT

Dear Stephen:

Your letter amused me very much. I more or less expected it, only you seem to have got among the teaching problems sooner than I thought. There is a frightful lot of humbug about art teaching and it never was more rampant than it is now. You will find a man trained in the sound old way, insisting in good drawing and painting on one side of the passage and on the other some popular hero with long hair preaching and teaching what he calls self-expression—and hang the drawing. He tells you to express yourself, say your say, and never mind how you do it.

The good old path is long and difficult, the other is short and easy, and the short way is attracting most of the students because they are in a hurry and don't look very far ahead. The self-expressionist person knows how to make his classes popular. He preaches a formula of yellow lights and blue shadows one term and green lights and red shadows the next and calls it progress.

The other man makes his student draw and draw again. When they can't and won't satisfy him he waxes sarcastic or gets rude to them perhaps, and they don't like it and are soon ready to be enticed into the get-there-quickly studio across the way. He won't let them paint either until they can draw, and that's another grievance; he seldom talks about self-expression; if he ever does, it is about self-delusion.

If he talks about colors and methods, he will tell you that none of the great masters ever had more than half the colors we have now and were all the better for it. He will tell you how Frans Hals did all his best work with four or five colors and some of the best of it with only three. Remember that color is not paint and paint is a long way off being color. Whistler got more color into his quiet nocturnes than the pure color expert ever did with his primary palette.

I think I am going to make it my mission to keep you away from the self-expressionist person. I feel so strongly about him. He is doing nothing but turn out a host of superficial colorists who would be better employed in commercial design or something useful. As to talking to students about self-expression, the student has nothing to express and could not express it if he had.

We have not improved on the old teaching so far, and I doubt if we ever shall. In those days the student entered the master's studio and was apprenticed just as he would have been to any other trade. He began by grinding colors, preparing panels and making painting grounds and he progressed by copying his master's pictures and enlarging cartoons, gradually he began to draw and design for himself. Then he left. He was a painter as far as anyone can be taught to be a painter. He knows his trade

from "A" to "Z," then if he had anything to express he could express it and be reasonably sure that it would be there for his grandchildren to see—the present day student could not promise that to his younger sister.

The self-expression mongers drift into cubism and vorticism and mercifully end there. The whole lot of them believe that because you may take certain liberties with nature, accentuate or repress for the purpose of design and effect, that you can also distort and decay nature and make her incomprehensible. That is sheer nonsense. It is the painters business to see and paint things more beautifully than other people can see them, just as the poet sees and describes things more perfectly than ordinary folk can—and by seeing I do not necessarily mean anything to do with eyesight.

The person who paints and sculpts the human figure with a pea sized head, barrel torso and bulbous legs when it is really marvelously symmetrical and orderly, may induce people to go and see it because it is new or funny, but it has no life in it, and before you are out of the schools, it will probably have gone for good. Michelangelo is still Michelangelo. Whatever you are going to express in the future, what you have to learn now is the art of representation; you have to absorb your trade so thoroughly that you can do anything that comes along to be done.

Yours,

E.

SOME AMERICAN PAINTERS IN RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Now that the spacious leisure of the midsummer shows affords a much-needed opportunity for enlarging our acquaintance with contemporary artists, let us consider a certain few Americans who are qualified first-raters in every sense of the term, yet not definitely fixed in the front seats of popular publicity. Here at Macbeth's, for instance, are Frederick C. Frieseke, Richard Miller, Ben Foster, Charles H. Davis and Chauncey F. Ryder. These are mingled unostentatiously with a score of others in the present showing; and, indeed, they do not need to be specially "starred," as they stand out individually on their respective merits and styles, especially Frieseke.

As winner of the grand prize at the Panama-Pacific world exposition at San Francisco four years ago, Frieseke's radiant, delicate, distinguished work ought to be as widely appreciated here as it is in Paris, where his Salon honors have been the pride of the American group for more than a decade past, and where his "Before the Mirror"—an exquisite nude, veiled in cool prismatic light and shade—is in the Luxembourg, a government purchase. This Ariel-like elusiveness and subtlety of style and the man are in keeping with his early schooling under Whistler, and his secluded though busy and productive life at Giverny, the latter-day Barbizon of Claude Monet and the sun-worshipping impressionists. But there is sound strength and substance behind all this high-keyed, diaphanous, "poudreuse" painting of summer girls at fresco, or stage divas at "make-up" in the garish dressing-room. For

Frieseke is also a muralist of heroic stature. In one of the gorgeous seaside caravanserais at Atlantic City you may see a 90-foot decorative canvas of his, broadly and serenely brushed in with this same sensitive, opalescent distilled color.

"How is it," asked another artist, Clara Macchesney, as once she watched Frieseke at work, "that you get such clear color on your canvas from such a muddy palette?"

"Because I put all my color in the picture and leave the mud on the palette," he answered. Richard Miller of St. Louis and Paris, another relatively conservative modernist who has won the highest academic honors both in France and in America, is closely akin to Frieseke in style and feeling but more positive, concentrated and concrete in the direction of his talent. He has painted some successful portraits—a field from which the other virtuoso keeps studiously aloof. Miller's fancy keeps pieces, however, such as "The Chinese Statuette" at the Metropolitan and the sunny presentment of a girl at a garden pool in the present Macbeth showing, are characteristic of his best work—and a brilliant, forward-looking order of achievement it is.

Foster, rare Ben Foster, of the "Connecticut Hills" and "Late Summer Moonrise," is probably the most copied American landscapist now in evidence at the Metropolitan Museum, not excepting even Inness and Murphy. He is a nature-lover of the deep, rich, contemplative type—one who, in the words of Bryant, "holds communion with his visible forms," and to whom she speaks "a various language," but always simple, direct and eloquent. The quiet Foster at Macbeth's is very much the same as the frequent honor-garlanded ones that we see at the Academy and the National Arts Club, yet one come upon it with the unflagging sense of a pleasant new acquaintance.

Charles H. Davis is another New England landscapist of what will soon be permanently classified as the representative American school of the later nineteenth century. Green hillside with full-foliaged trees towering against rolling summer clouds in a wide, wind-swept azure sky are his unfailing inspiration. This noble theme, with countless variations, and Wyant, and latterly Bruce Crane, have given him a permanent place in the leading collections of the country.

Chauncey F. Ryder, born in Connecticut, but a Paris pupil of Laurens and Raphael Collin, is keenly alert and responsive to the modern outdoor spirit, yet his mode of expression betrays no trace of French impressionism on the one hand, nor of the Barbizon poetic influence on the other. He paints in a rapid, clear, vivid vein of his own, sharply objective as to composition and in a subdued though intense color-key that brings the adventure almost unconsciously to the borderlands of imagination. This is the high and unfrequented path of art that Homer Martin and Alexander Wyant, and latterly Bruce Crane, have trodden before him, and it is bringing him into their illustrious company.

Have we touched upon five American artists among the fifty or more relatively unacclaimed ones of today who may be of the elect tomorrow? A look before and after is fitting at

this moment, because, as Mr. Macbeth points out in the current issue of Art Notes, nominations are now open for the elections to the University Hall of Fame, held every five years, and there are 20 vacancies to be filled by names which will be chosen on October 1. Fifty-seven panels of the ultimate total of 150 have already been filled, and among these 57 are only two of our American artists—Gilbert Stuart and S. F. B. Morse. The names of J. A. McNeill Whistler, John H. Twachtman, George Inness, Homer D. Martin, A. H. Wyant and Winslow Homer have already been put in nomination. Now is the time not only to second the nominations of these obvious eligibles, but also with an eye to the near future to take account of our ample reserves at hand.

DELACROIX

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

The romantic color of the works of Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix, and their usually wild and turbulent subjects, have brought down to us a truthful reflection of the personality of the man. Born near Paris, his father held high office under the Republic and First Empire. He first studied at the Lycée Impérial, and in 1817 he entered the studio of Guérin, where amongst his fellow-students were Henriquel-Dupont and Cogniet. In 1822 he exhibited with great success his first work, "Dante and Virgil."

We have had occasion to remark the prevalent classicism of this period in notes of other painters, and we have noticed over and over again the uphill work the real seers and men of genius of this time had in gaining a foothold. Delacroix was one of these. He, like Manet and Cézanne at a later date, might have earned high honors in academic painting. But with his fellow-student, Gérault, he became the leader of a violent divergence from accepted tenets in the painting of his day, and founded the Romantic school.

His work is remarkable for a vivacity and movement. In his figures which stamp it with an individuality and treatment entirely his own. The drawing, expressive or possessing a perfection entirely suited to its end, is often compared unfavorably with his contemporary, Ingres. This in a way is unfair to Delacroix, for to him drawing was a means of enforcing his Titian-like coloring, whereas to Ingres, coloring was a means of enforcing his classic drawing.

The works of David, the head of the classic movement (or stagnation) of the time, are of the greater value in that they help us to realize the essential merits of Delacroix. It is a sad fate for David that Delacroix should have introduced into historical painting such tragic grandeur and living realism. He wrote, (and it is regrettable that, but for Delacroix, Da Vinci, Reynolds, and one or two others, the writings of artists on paintings are scarce): "This supreme beauty" (i.e. classicism) "is according to everybody the dictum of the arts; if that is the only goal, what becomes of people like Rubens or Rembrandt?"

He discovered for painting a new world of forms and ideas. He painted scenes in the Orient, till then undreamed of by artists. He loved music and the poets, and succeeded in vividly translating the thoughts of Dante, Shakespeare, Byron, and Goethe. "At

night," he wrote in his early days, "the wind whistled through the ill-fitting windows, and bats getting in by the church awakened us. I liked much to walk dreaming alone among the ruins of that silent church whose echoing walls repeated even the sound of my footsteps." A taste for reverie and love for solitude that was to characterize his work is foreshadowed in these words.

One feels that to the times of extreme unrest and perturbation must be ascribed that restless quality found in the work of Delacroix. His "Liberty leading the People at the Barricade," exhibited at the Salon of 1831, and now at the Louvre, gives us a woman, the spirit of revolution, leading a crowd carried away by fervor and intense enthusiasm. The accents of light and dark in this picture are amazingly suited to it, and help by their forms to convey a disordered feeling, which nevertheless is subordinate to the one light mass of the leading figure.

Delacroix had no struggle with the officialdom of his time. He was just far enough ahead not to be out of sight, and he executed mural decorations on a large scale for many public bodies. In 1838 the decoration of the library of the Chamber of Deputies was intrusted to him: a vast undertaking, requiring innumerable studies and plans of composition, some of which are sufficient to establish him one of the great painters of the world. After nine years this work was finished; the subjects being of classical Greek inspiration show an unfailing felicity of invention, full of grace and charm of movement, making Delacroix triumphant as one of the greatest decorative geniuses of the nineteenth century.

He painted the ceiling of the Louvre in 1851. Four years later he undertook to decorate the Salon de la Paix in the Hotel de Ville. Like all innovators, Delacroix suffered the explosions of rage and scorn from the larger public and critics of his time, and doubtless he was thinking of himself when he wrote: "Must one say that fine work is not made for the public, who do not appreciate it, but keep their special admiration for quite futile objects? Is there a kind of antipathy felt for any unusual achievement, or does some natural instinct lead the public only towards what is vulgar and ephemeral? Is there some secret cause of displeasure in all work that by its grandeur seems to soar above the caprice of fashion; and does it furnish merely a sort of reproach for the inconstancy of public taste and the futility of public opinion? Or is the public simply an indolent judge, who sees with indifference the most sublime or the most trivial productions pass before his eyes and finds therein nothing but food for idle curiosity?" But he had strong admirers and at the present day his work figures in the Louvre beside the best.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lowell as Ambassador

Mr. Lowell was a very indulgent chief. I remember being late at some of his dinners—once, I think, I had the meanness to lay it on the handsome—and got nothing worse than—"Well, we're glad to see you anyway," which is considerably milder treatment than I get now from my own relations for the same offense. Indeed, I scarcely ever knew him to make a complaint of any kind of either of his secretaries. Yes, I do recall this incident. He came into the Legation one morning and told us that the day before the then Prince of Wales (Edward VII) had said to him—"You give your secretaries a wiggling." It seems that we had failed to tell him something which he could not have been expected to know, and which we should have told him. "So," said Lowell, "you are in receipt of a wiggling."

Mr. Lowell had to the full that dependence upon the good opinion and the friendly sentiments of others, which is characteristic of artists. I think this was one of his attractions. I remember once talking with Mr. Roden Noel, a poet and a very agreeable man, about him. We were comparing him with a certain universally admired English literary man. Mr. Noel thought Lowell was much more attractive, "winning" was the word he used, a quality which was in part the result of his wish to be liked. Lowell's friendships were chiefly with English literary men, between whom and himself there was that free-masonry which exists everywhere among scholars. I hardly think he had the same success in fashionable company.

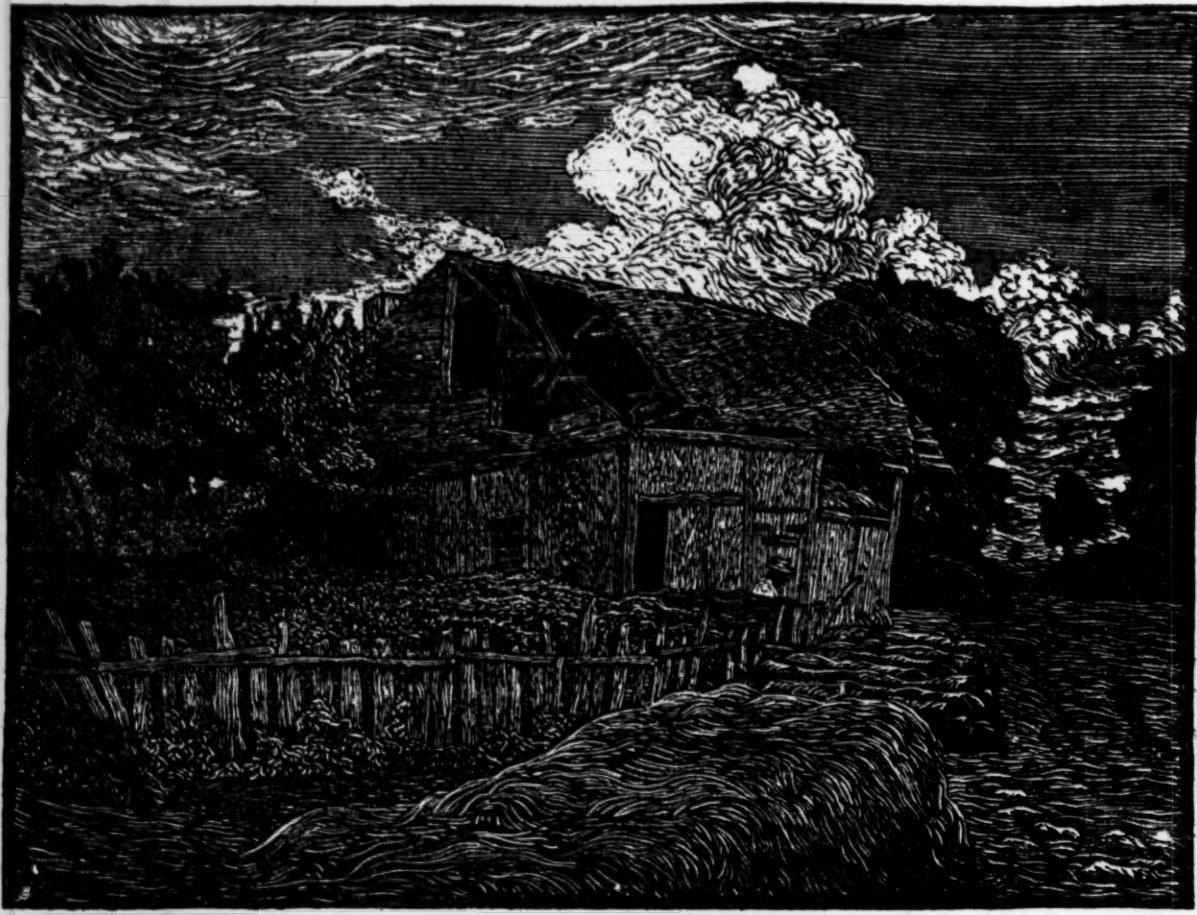
Lowell, however, greatly enjoyed the position in London which his diplomatic appointment gave him. It was of great use to him. He was really shy and easily abashed. He told me one morning that he had spoken the night before at the Savage Club, a club of literary men, adding:—"They are critics, you know, and I was afraid of them, but I didn't let 'em see it." His official position helped to give him audacity. With the help of it, I have known him now and then to do just a little bit of bluffing. He would, in a whimsical manner, express himself freely and confidently upon subjects of which he could not have known very much. An English acquaintance of mine told me that he had him one night to dinner and that he had at the same time the celebrated authority upon classical antiquities, Sir Charles Newton. There was a difference of opinion between the two upon some point connected with this subject, upon which Sir Charles Newton was one of the greatest living experts. A discussion followed in which Lowell, who I dare say was . . . in high spirits, went in and wiped the floor with Sir Charles Newton. I said to

my friend that I did not suppose that Sir Charles Newton minded, that such an expert as he must of course have regarded Lowell's talk as that of an amateur. "Not a bit of it," said he, "I assure you poor old Newton was dreadfully disturbed." The other people present, knowing nothing about the subject, probably gave the victory to the smartest talker. When Lowell was in good spirits and in sympathetic company, he was an admirable talker. Gladstone told an American of my acquaintance that he considered him the best talker in London. "With one exception," inquired my friend. But Gladstone said

Woodcuts

It is a remarkable fact that, so soon as the process of woodcutting had become at all general, we find in every country a distinct style, belonging only to it, and differing in the most marked manner from that of the rest. . . . In France the art attained considerable perfection at a very early period. All French artists worked in a particular manner with a very marked style. Their productions were more careful and graceful than those of their neighbors on the East. . . . All French woodcutters left more of the original sur-

overgrown with arbutus and pinaster, like the country around Cannes. Through the scattered trees it winds gently upwards, with frequent views across the gulf, and then descends into a land rich with olives—a genuine Riviera landscape, where the mountains slopes are hoary, and spikelets of innumerable light-flashing leaves twinkle against a blue sea, misty-deep. The walls here are not unfrequently adorned with bas-reliefs of Carrara marble. . . . love-labours of sculptors who had passed a summer on this shore. San Terenzio is soon discovered low upon the sands to the right, nestling under little cliffs; and



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Old Barn," from a woodcut by Paul Colin

he thought Lowell was better than he was. When Lowell spoke upon subjects of which he had real knowledge, he was apt to speak modestly and with hesitation. I remember once asking him something about Dante, of which subject he knew a great deal, and he spoke with the caution with which a man usually speaks upon a subject of which he is master.—E. S. Nadal in "A Virginian Village."

A Walk Is Planned

Two gentlemen from France, who had been spending a summer in American woods, painting, decided when the time came to break camp that they would walk to their destination, in the wake of the summer, rather than board a train and be whirled back to the city. "Our friends looked at us, when we had unfolded our project, with a mixture of surprise and pity," writes Richard Le Gallienne, in "October Vagabonds." . . . Had we announced an airship voyage to the moon, they would have regarded us as comparatively reasonable, but to walk—to walk—some four or five hundred miles in America, of all countries, a country of palace cars and lightning limited expresses, not to mention . . . touring automobiles, seemed like—what shall I say?—well, as though one should start out for New Zealand in a row-boat, or make the trip to St. Petersburg in a sedan chair.

"But there were others—especially the women—who understood, felt as we did, and longed to go with us. I have never met a woman yet whose face did not light up at the thought of a walking tour, and in her heart long to don Rosalind clothes and set forth in search of adventures. We thus had the advantage, in planning our route, of several prettily coiffed heads bending over our maps and guide-books with us."

"Four hundred and thirty miles," said one of these Rosalinds. . . . "Think what one could do with four hundred and thirty miles in Europe. Let us try, for the fun of it."

"And turning to a map of Europe, and measuring out four hundred and thirty miles by scale on a slip of paper, she tried it up and down the map from point to point. 'Look at funny little England!' she said. 'Why, you will practically be walking from one end of England to the other. See, and she fitted her scale to the map. It would bring you easily from Portsmouth to Aberdeen.'"

"And now let us try France. Why, see again—you will be walking from Calais to Marseilles—think of it! walking through France, all vineyards and beautiful names. Now Italy—see! you will be walking from Florence to Mount Etna—Florence, Rome, Naples, Palermo."

"And so in imagination our fair friend sketched out fanciful pilgrimages for us. 'You could walk from Gibraltar to the Pyrenees,' she went on. 'You could walk from Venice to Berlin; from Brussels to Copenhagen; you could walk from Munich to Budapest; you could walk right across Turkey, from Constantinople to the Adriatic Sea. And Greece—see! you could walk from Sparta to the Danube. To think of the romantic use you could make of your four-hundred-odd miles, and how different it sounds—Buffalo to New York.'"

face of the block standing. They covered it with white lines formed in furrow with the chisel; and they carved out large spaces of white, but they left very few plain spaces of black and very few thick lines. They broke up their spaces into smaller portions. The shading on draperies was, for example, rendered by rows of white furrows ruled across a black space, and giving rise to the appearance of a row of black lines in the impression. This system was also tried by Dutch workmen, but never with sufficient care to insure success.

Further, the French devoted the most minute attention to the outlines of features or hands. They admitted no rudeness there; all their profiles are clear-cut and refined. They allowed no clumsiness; they never trusted to luck for expression. Nor are the outlines of drapery neglected; they are clear-cut and gracefully designed. Whenever a line is employed it is finished with care, but the whole strength is not thrown into the lines. The effect arises from a careful arrangement and balance of spaces of shade, and the shade is produced by ruling white furrows across what would otherwise be a black mass. They never waste any room in the block. The background is as much filled up as the middle. Buildings or trees are arranged behind and carefully finished; the foreground is carpeted with flowers and grass, or dotted about with stones. There are no large empty spaces to throw the whole out of balance or to destroy the general effect. There is, in fact, visible evidence of refinement, even though it shows itself rather in the final working out of details than in bold and yet graceful conceptions.

As a rule blocks employed by French printers were rather small; at all events the small blocks were the best. Large blocks were usually broken up into compartments and each compartment was treated as a separate subject. The main wish of the woodcutter was to produce something that would be a pretty thing on a page; the next point was that it should represent a certain subject. As a further advance in this system of embellishment it became a general custom to represent each event as seen through a highly ornamented archway. This arrangement enabled the artist to fill the upper part of his block with a graceful complication of carved work, and all the elaborate embellishments which the flamboyant architecture of the day could supply in profusion. It further circumvented the difficulty of treating the sky overhead as anything but an expanse of featureless white. By these and similar expedients the whole block was filled with details more or less pleasing, a large amount of the original surface of the wood was left intact, and the risk of the carved work breaking in the press was considerably reduced.—From "The Woodcutters of the Netherlands in the Fifteenth Century," by William Martin Conway.

A Young Lady's Dress For a Visit

Early Eighteenth Century
A girl who goes on a visit to so grand a house as Dilston, among ladies who have lived in London and gentlemen who know the splendors of a Court, is naturally troubled about her clothes, and thinks a great deal beforehand of the fine things she has to show. It would have gone hard with me, whose frocks were all of country-make and most of rough and cheap material (my petticoats for daily wear of homespun), but for the late visit of Lady Crew. For I had no pin-money of my own, or any allowance from my father, who considered that I now belonged to Tom and her ladyship. Fortunately I am clever with my needle, and so was my maid Jenny. Tom, poor fellow, had no money to give, because he spent it all in his amusements; all that is, which he got from Dur-

Visiting Shelley's Home

Libeccio at last had swept the sky clear. The gulf was ridged with foam-fleeced breakers, and the water churned into green, tawny wastes. But overhead there flew the softest clouds, all silvery, dispersed in flocks. It is the day for pilgrimage to what was Shelley's home.

After following the shore a little way, the road to Lerici breaks into the low hills which part La Spezia from Sarzana. The soil is red, and

then the high-built castle of Lerici comes in sight, looking across the bay to Porto Venere—one Aphrodite calling to the other, with the foam between. The village is piled around its cove with tall and picturesquely-colored houses; the mole and the fishing-boats lie just beneath the castle. There is one point of the descending carriage road where all this gracefulness is seen, framed by the boughs of olive-branches, swaying, wind-smiled, laughing the many-twinkling smiles of ocean back from their grey leaves. Here "Erycina ridens" is at home. And, as we stayed to dwell upon the beauty of the scene, came women from the bay below—barefooted, straight as willow wands, with burnished copper bowls upon their heads. The hair of some of them was golden, rippling in little curls around brown brows and glowing eyes. Pale lilac blent with orange on their dresses, and coral beads hung from their ears.

At Lerici we took a boat and pushed into the rolling breakers. Christian now felt the movement of the sea for the first time. This was rather a rude trial, for the grey-maned monsters played, as it seemed, at will with our cockle-shell, tumbling in dolphin curves to reach the shore. Our boatmen knew all about Shelley and the Casa Magni. It is not at Lerici, but close to San Terenzio, upon the south side of the village. Looking across the bay from the mole, one could clearly see its square white mass, tiled roof, and terrace built on rude arched walls with a broad orange awning. Twelavny's description hardly prepares one for so considerable a place. I think the English exiles of that period must have been exacting if the Casa Magni seemed to them no better than a bathing-house.

We left our boat at the jetty, and walked through some gardens to the villa. There we were kindly entertained by the present occupiers, who, when I asked them whether such visits as ours were not a great annoyance, gently but feelingly replied: "It is not so bad now as it used to be."

Clearing at Dawn

The fields are chill; the sparse rain has stopped; The colours of Spring teem on every side. With leaping fish the blue pond is full; With sinning thrushes the green boughs droop. The flowers of the field have dabbled their powdered cheeks; The mountain grasses are bent level at the waist. By the bamboo stream the last fragment of cloud Blown by the wind slowly scatters away. —From "More translations from the Chinese," by Arthur Waley.

Giving

THE practical application of Christian metaphysics, the student of Christian Science finds himself analyzing every thought. This process of self-examination is absolutely necessary, for since the ushering in of the Christian era, under the teachings of the great exponent and propounder of truth, Jesus of Nazareth, the world has had a new viewpoint, from which mentally to survey the situation, and exchange the physical mode of giving for the right method that is spiritual. This brings out the true conception, based upon righteous judgment, commended as the only right process of solving any situation which might at any moment confront mankind.

On page 79 and page 80 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy states the nature of giving in the following sentence: "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us. We have strength in proportion to our apprehension of the truth, and our strength is not lessened by giving utterance to truth."

The requisite for right giving then, is a right understanding of the cause of true giving. The apostle James, in his Epistle points out the source of all giving. He writes, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." This statement indicates that genuine giving is to be found wholly in the true source of all giving, viz., the divine Mind. This Mind is never impoverished nor exhausted by its activity, on the contrary, its activity is being forever expressed joyously. The divine Mind is always manifesting enrichment in its true sense and effect. It effectually proves continually the infinite rightness of true giving.

The human sense of giving is merely the counterfeit of real giving. All that anyone should actually desire is to abandon any reliance placed upon the material mode of giving, the abandonment signifying the complete surrender of merely mortal opinions, and through this effort and exchange bring about the right understanding of giving, in wholly relying upon Principle. This plainly betokens service, real service, which inheres and is intrinsic, voiced by the Psalmist in joyous song: "Give unto the Lord, O ye kindreds of the people, give unto the Lord glory and strength. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name: bring an offering, and come into his courts. O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; fear before him, all the earth."

The happy privilege of serving Principle is what all can afford to do. All that anyone should really desire is to express divine consciousness, for that is all there is to express. The individual capacity to do so is the priceless right of all. This consecration to the service of Principle effects the complete surrender of physical sense testimony, which never satisfies, and in exchange, finds in Principle the joyous sufficiency of divine activity. Mrs. Eddy in one of her poems, "Feed My Sheep" ("Poems," p. 14), writes:—

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep.
How to gather, how to sow,
How to feed Thy sheep?"

indicating very clearly the method given for gathering the seed, or fruit, of Principle, and sharing with others, the perfect gift that Principle invariably bestows. That there shall be no turning away from this divine gift of discernment, she further adds:—

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

plainly interpreting, that in the measure that humanity is listening for the voice of Principle, with its unerring guidance, and, moreover, rejoicing in the sufficiency of this spiritual government, human experience is being enriched, and not impoverished. In the exact proportion that it ceases to think and act selfishly, and is willing to share with all its added abundance, unselfishly, the law of Love, which proves God to be the real source of true giving, is fulfilled.

Humanity, when it has logically arrived at the acceptance of Principle and its activity or effect, as the reality of all things, finds in Principle the real, eternal way of expressing intelligence. In this reflection one works effectually, unerringly, in true service for Truth. In complete accord with Principle, knowing the spiritual idea's inseparability from its cause, he knows God has already given all things. At once he perceives his ability to render to all the full measure of his understanding, having abandoned his belief of wrong giving; and in like measure receives from all men their due in turn. This true giving is sharing, and sharing is the real expression of the law of Love, forever being unfolded as the divine manifestation of Mind, freeing mankind from all limitations, and demonstrating the open way of good in every direction.

The Christian Scientist needs to be alert in rendering true service. Rejoicing in Principle, he is actively cheerful, for "God loveth a cheerful giver." This gladness encourages full confidence in divine Principle, and trusting all his desires to the one Mind, he sows and reaps accordingly a full and abundant harvest of good. In his joyous awakening to real bounty, he sows and reaps bountifully, giving, as

Paul states it, "not grudgingly, or of necessity." The whole purpose of his heart is to give cheerfully, with simplicity and an open heart—for God's glory and that alone. He brings his offering, with true consecration, declaring "the glory due unto his name," with the positive assurance that God is the giver of all good. "For of him, and through him and to him, are all things: to whom be glory for ever."

Giving presents opportunity, therefore responsibility to use the opportunity for God. In sharing this opportunity with others, one clearly manifests the spontaneity of Love, in the only true way presented of expressing the reality, the Christ, the true giving which never fails, attesting one's obedience and willingness to obey the admonition, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness"—the wholeness of giving in Christian Science.

Lustrous Ambuscades

Above the shimmering square
Swallows climb the air;
Like crystal trees the fountains
shower,
A-bloom with many a rainbow flower.

Azure dragon-flies,
Silvered from the skies,
Chased burnished, joints and rings,
Elfin magic wands on wings.

Like an army dressed
In diamond mail and crest,
The silent light o'er park and town
In burning phalanxes comes down;

And lustrous ambuscades
In glittering streets and
glades,
Where daisies crowd or people throng,
Keep watch and ward the whole day
long.

—John Davidson.

English Park Scenery

Nothing can be more imposing than the magnificence of English park scenery. Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green, with here and there clumps of gigantic trees, heaping up rich piles of foliage. The solemn pomp of groves and woodland glades, with the deer trooping in silent herds across them; the hare, bounding away to the covert; or the pheasant, suddenly bursting upon the wind. The brook, taught to wind in natural meanderings, or expand into a glassy lake—the sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees, with the yellow leaf sleeping on its bosom; and the trout roaming fearlessly about its limpid water; while some rustic temple, or sylvan statue, grown green and dank with age, gives an air of classic sanctity to the seclusion.—Washington Irving.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S. Postmaster General's Office, October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
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Single copies 3 cents
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1920

EDITORIALS

The League Definitely Supported

GOVERNOR COX has cleared the atmosphere with respect to the League of Nations in the United States presidential campaign. His speech, accepting the Democratic Party nomination, can leave no doubt that, so far as the Democrats are concerned, they will uphold the League unequivocally. And the candidate does not omit to state his own adherence to this policy. This means, of course, that the Wilson policy with respect to the League is to be maintained. Yet it does not mean that there are to be no reservations. The League is to be upheld, but it is to be upheld only through the processes authorized by the American Constitution.

There is an obvious intent on the part of the Democratic nominee to leave no room for doubt as to his attitude on this great question. For instance, on the general subject of ratification, his words are, "The first duty of the new Administration clearly will be the ratification of the Treaty." Noting the question raised by the Republican attitude and utterances with respect to the League, he wipes out all doubt for himself as the Democratic nominee by stating, in so many words, "I favor going in." He looks upon the formulation of the League of Nations' covenant as a victory achieved at the peace table, which history will look upon as no less than the victory of the allied triumph at arms. He devotes some paragraphs to amplifying his declaration that political expediency has been the dominant motive in the activities of the Senate Republicans in delaying the Treaty ratification, but he recognizes that there has been, nevertheless, room for conscientious desire to clarify the provisions of the Treaty in order that the League should be assuredly an instrument for peace and not an excuse for war, and even more in order that the other powers signing the covenant should understand that the United States, in entering upon the agreement, must do so only in conformity with the constitutional limitations beyond which the treaty-making power of this Nation cannot go. Obviously the nominee's language is intended to explain and to expound, until obscurity shall have been done away with. He goes to the point. After having fairly stated the doubts which reservations might reasonably be required to cover, he does not hesitate to quote at length his own personal view of the scope of the reservations which he deems necessary. This is specific, and it is a welcome contribution to the discussion of this issue. He would have the Senate definitely make the cooperation of the United States in the League contingent upon the adherence of the League to the fundamental purpose of maintaining peace and preventing war. He would also have the Senate state definitely that the United States, in carrying out the purpose of the League, must act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution, with the additional declaration that the Constitution cannot in any way be altered by the treaty-making power.

These declarations cover quite definitely the positive phase of the Democratic position. Yet the attitude is further supported by the candidate's negation of the efficacy of any effort to make a separate peace with Germany. Peace by declaration, he believes, would be "the most disheartening event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany, and infinitely more unworthy on our part than it was on that of the Russians." Such a separate peace, he believes, would be virtually the first break in the unity of the allied cause, and likely to be recognized by Germany as such. It would be not only "bungling diplomacy, but plain unadulterated dishonesty." Impracticable, also, he finds it; for the United States could hardly expect an allied army to render aid to it in the enforcement of special terms upon Germany, whereas Germany, recognizing this fact, might be only too ready to embarrass the United States by interposing obstacles which only an armed force could remove. While the candidate's declaration that the Monroe Doctrine is the very essence of Article X of the covenant will be widely discussed, yet certainly he is not far afield in making that declaration. Article X undertakes to respect and preserve from external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the members of the League, substantially as the Monroe Doctrine declares a similar purpose on the part of the United States with respect to the Americas. Obviously Article X may mean war, but no less may the Monroe Doctrine. And yet, so far, the Monroe Doctrine never has led to war, and it has been steadily maintained and observed.

Governor Cox declares himself in favor of the budget system; urges an interest in educational problems; intimates that assistance must be given to those who fought for the country in the world war, but puts no specific limitations on that assistance; and decries the expenditure of large sums of money in elections. He brands as insincere any effort to discredit the federal operation of railroads during the years of the war emergency, and avers that government regulation is now accepted as not only a safeguard to the public but as a conserving process to utility. He avoids all reference to prohibition. Next to the League, his major pronouncement is with respect to the industrial situation, and it seems likely to meet the favor of organized labor. But his speech is chiefly noteworthy for the definiteness with which it accepts the League of Nations as the dominant issue and pledges Democratic effort to make the United States a League member.

Building Up Tzecho-Slovakia

EVER since the stupendous work of reconstruction began in Europe, some eighteen months ago, the news from Tzecho-Slovakia, in striking contrast to that from so many other countries, has been news of steady, uniform building up. Under the able leadership of her able President, Professor Masaryk, Tzecho-Slovakia seems to have realized, from the first, that the way to political and national salvation did not lie through revolution or revolutionary methods, but rather through a great national

pooling of effort, in the widest sense of that expression. Not that Tzecho-Slovakia has not had her periods of political and economic crisis. Economically she has gone through deep waters, and the need for patient, self-sacrificing effort in this direction is by no means past. The same is true of the political sphere. Tzecho-Slovakia has had to measure swords with Bolshevism and all manner of revolutionary socialism. Nevertheless, whatever the problem to be solved she has always found herself in good case to solve it because of the great purpose, that of building up Tzecho-Slovakia, which, underneath all differences, thoroughly united the people as a whole.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising to learn from Dr. Alice Masaryk, who recently addressed a large London audience on the question, that conditions in the country are good, both politically and economically. "On the surface, perhaps," declared Dr. Masaryk, "things do not look as promising as they really are. When moving into a new house there is a certain stage when waste papers are lying about, and everything looks very untidy, but those who are moving know that this condition is only transitory, and that everything will be ship-shape in a very short time. Tzecho-Slovakia is at this same stage where things are being prepared, and therefore, perhaps, do not show to the best advantage."

The illustration is peculiarly apt, for, no matter what outward appearance Tzecho-Slovakia may present, there can be no doubt at all, with those who have kept in touch with her affairs, as to her solid achievement. The Constitution, which was finally completed last February, is rapidly consolidating itself, and a President elected every seven years, and a National Assembly consisting of two houses, a House of Delegates and a Senate, with women possessing exactly the same parliamentary rights as men, comprise a solid enough foundation, especially when they are the expression of those just, democratic ideas by which Dr. Masaryk clearly showed the Tzechs and the Slovaks to be actuated.

Then, in the matter of food production, it is estimated that the various crops this year will not only be sufficient to meet the needs of the country, but will allow of very considerable exportations. Indeed, it is reckoned that considerably over one-half of the national production of wheat and sugar will be available for export. Perhaps the most remarkable achievement, however, of the young Republic is in the direction of education. Beset as it was, especially at first, with the most urgent problems, the government at Prague nevertheless took up the question of education at once and with vigor. In the east, the agricultural part of the country, for instance, there were, under Magyar rule, practically no schools at all. "In one year," Dr. Masaryk declared to her audience in London, "we have built 3000 schools in this part. In every village now, the most splendid building is the school." It is certainly a very worthy record.

Inspection of Summer Resorts

IN MICHIGAN, this year, the State Health Commissioner has established what he calls a laboratory on wheels, a specially arranged motor caravan to visit the various summer resorts. The crew of this laboratory is to spend the vacation season pleasantly traveling about the State, inspecting from a medical point of view the conditions in these numerous places. The plan is another evidence that those whose primary interest is the investigation of disease are determined sooner or later to examine and control the entire populace. That this is the aim is being stated more freely nowadays than formerly in books and articles that are intended to further the whole scheme. "General supervision of the public" is a phrase that is being used very frankly by writers on this subject; and "general supervision" means nothing less than complete medical domination. As Dr. Hibber, Winslow Hill, executive secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association, remarks in his recent article on "Conservation of Health," "To make these measures effective, nationalization of medical and nursing service, with great expansion of both, especially the latter, must ultimately be sought from the State, or better, from the hands of some great body bearing to the State somewhat the same relation the Red Cross bore to the army in the war." Clearly, then, medical examination of summer resorts is merely an ingeniously planned minor step to the great goal.

The public in America, however, is as averse to the nationalization of medical and nursing service as to the nationalization of religious service. The theories and methods of the investigation of disease are, from their very nature, in a constant state of flux and uncertainty. The mere assertion by one writer that some specific practice of serotherapy is effective is soon emphatically denied by some other ardent experimentalist. In the same volume with Dr. Hill's article, for instance, is another article by Mr. Paul Popenoe, secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association, which declares, in quite another connection, that "The medical examination on which so much conversational stress was laid was rarely anything but a farcical graft." If this be true in one connection, however, may it not also apply in many another connection? People generally will, indeed, strenuously oppose the nationalization of what involves such a multitude of vital differences of opinion. Sooner or later, moreover, the public will react vigorously from the measures that have already been adopted for medical domination. That part of the public which is most concerned with the summer resorts of Michigan, for instance, may very logically find itself distrustful of this new extension of activity.

That there is no general public demand for all this medical supervision of the entire populace, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York City, found recently when his inspectors were sent to various parts of the city to encourage vaccination. In this campaign it was ascertained that hundreds of people were thoroughly indifferent on the whole subject, and that hundreds of others positively did not wish either themselves or their children vaccinated, either for health protection or as a matter of general welfare. It was reported that in one block every resident refused to be vaccinated, although nearly all of them had not been vaccinated for a number of years. Now, since the whole system of sero-

therapy is an extension of the use of vaccines, it is obvious that the public generally is so far quite averse to any nationalization of this theory. Opposition to vaccination in New York and aversion to the medical examination of summer resorts in Michigan are alike indications of the unwillingness of the public to be thus dominated. In spite of the persistent use of the war experience as propaganda for the furthering of this sort of domination, there is bound to be a widespread awakening to what individual freedom in this respect really involves. The advertising of disease in the seemingly subtle and most plausible ways must subside before the genuine understanding of what constitutes true health and of how it is to be truly conserved. For this truly constructive work such inspections as this of the Michigan summer resorts are of no avail.

The Aeroplane in South Africa

NOW that the aeroplane and the airman have given practical proof that they can do, once at least, most of the great things that were, in a measure, held to be tests, things like flying across the Atlantic and from England to Australia, both airman and the aeroplane manufacturer appear to be settling down to the work of making these feats and others like them merely common practice. In other words, having surveyed the road they are preparing to build it. There is much evidence everywhere of a determination to get down to business, and nowhere, perhaps, is this more apparent than in South Africa.

South Africa has a great deal to gain from the aeroplane. Her immense stretches of open veldt, the settlement of which, owing to the difficulties of transport, is almost necessarily a slow process, offer special facilities for aeroplaning, whilst the establishment of a commercial air service will at once begin to connect the most outlying districts with the railways. At present, there are places in South Africa which can only be reached by means of a two to three days' journey in a bullock wagon from the nearest railway station. Whereas, with an aeroplane traveling at the average speed already attained the distance could be covered within half an hour.

The aeroplane, therefore, seems to be specially designed in South Africa to serve as a kind of pioneer agent for the railways. For, as a result of this shortening of the journey to the nearest railway station for passengers and light goods, many small townships will undoubtedly spring up, far away from the beaten track, ultimately attaining size sufficient to justify an extension of the railways in their direction. In many other ways the aeroplane is likely to change the face of things, and there can be no doubt that South Africa regards the new method of transport as one of the great hopes of the future, especially where the question of land settlement is concerned.

Books by Children

IN SPITE of the thick new volume by Daisy Ashford, those who found touches of Barrie in "The Young Visitors" may well shake their heads and remain unconvinced. Alas, in the "collection of the remaining novels by the author of 'The Young Visitors' together with 'The Jealous Governess' by Angela Ashford," the best touches are not there. Perhaps, after all, the skillful retouching, that could easily have been accomplished before "The Young Visitors" was given to the world, was mainly a cutting out of less clever portions, in much the same way as a "movie" film is prepared for release. At any rate, the new book is a rather plodding effort, compared with the delightful hops, skips, and jumps of its predecessor. Proper selection is ever the great secret of literary success, as even the children must learn if they are to keep on writing masterpieces. Some enterprising literary agent would do well to open a bureau specializing in advice to children, who may be contemplating authorship, as to just what degree of whimsicality is accurately childlike. A correspondence school in connection with such a bureau might do much toward training the children in naïveté, especially if the one conducting the school and acting as literary agent were acquainted with exactly the right preface writers. The editing of a child's manuscript that is at all promising must be fascinating work in these days when such books are so expertly advertised, for the child is the one kind of unknown writer who finds a ready publisher in the midst of the paper shortage. Surely the literary agents will not overlook all this new opportunity.

The production of books by children is really becoming one of the great modern industries. As rapidly as these works are discovered or manufactured, they seem to be expeditiously and profitably published. Ring W. Lardner's "The Young Immigrants" is one indication of the new tendency in the publishing world. Horace A. Wade's "In the Shadow of Great Peril" is an instance of another sort; and quite different still is Hilda Conkling's "Poems by a Little Girl." Hilda Conkling, indeed, will need little help from a correspondence school. One who, between the ages of four and five, could compose a stanza like

The garden is full of flowers
All dancing round and round.
John-flowers,
Mary-flowers,
Polly-flowers,
Cauli-flowers,
They dance round and round
And they bow down and down
To a black-eyed daisy.

will hardly need training in whimsicality. Her book could easily stand on its own feet, without the help of Miss Amy Lowell's pleasant preface. About her there can be no controversy of the Daisy Ashford sort. Her publishers, in fact, take their task rather too seriously when they declare, almost apologetically, that they "vouch for the authenticity of the authorship."

Of course, the Daisy Ashford controversy has been a great blessing to these other young authors. One and all, they might not have been "discovered" if it had not been for "The Young Visitors." So, if the controversy is reopened by the publication of the thick, new book, with its preface by Irvin S. Cobb, they may expect to thrive in the afterglow of all this advertised fame. Tests of style are an endless literary exercise; and doubly devious may they be in the case of the children who may

hardly be said to have achieved any style at all. In the future, the research students in English literature of the twentieth century will have plenty to do in comparing such things as the first chapter of "The True History of Leslie Woodcock" with that immensely better first chapter called "Quite a Young Girl." The possibility of this sort of comparison and analysis will be welcomed, not only by Daisy Ashford, but by a host of other writers in the childlike manner, for that is one of the ways of keeping the literary market active.

Editorial Notes

"DO WE want and can we afford in England vast schemes and a corresponding expenditure, for which a Ministry with a very large staff is necessary?" This is a question that is asked by Lady Askwith when she appeals to women to help in reducing the cost of living and obtaining some kind of economy in public affairs. Lady Askwith has a right to be heard on questions of economy. She is, by invitation of the men themselves, a member of the Dockers' Union, and has served an apprenticeship in the East End of London which qualifies her to speak on the subject of employment at the docks, where, throughout the war, she was in charge of the dockers' special canteens. She urges women to remember their responsibilities as voters, and to stop the lavish expenditure of the country's money on grandiose schemes that, it is claimed, spell ruin to the nation.

The pendulum of prices is swinging to its extreme limit in England, a fact which augurs well for something like a normal settlement, a "just middle." A working-man of London goes out to buy a Sunday suit. Eight pounds is what he pays for it, though there are those who say that he could have got one just as good for £6. The next day a man walks up Piccadilly in a suit for which he has paid two and sixpence, cash down. There should certainly be a price between these two in order to accommodate people who are not entirely satisfied with either one or the other. It seems a point of honor that no one in England shall make a suit for less than a sum which comes very hard on the ordinary worker, so that when a paper substitute is introduced it has to bear the trademark of Germany.

HERR HUGO STINNES and his grab for coal are causing much talk in London. He is quoted as having once said, "I build on coal." He owns more than a dozen groups of mines in Germany, and England did not escape his attentions before 1914. Now Sweden and Denmark are becoming acquainted with him, and it would appear that his boast is not altogether vain. Herr Hugo apparently wants to be another Old King Coal, building foundations for the new Germany on a German control of European coal. At least, this is what is being said since Spa, for from Spa emerged this remarkable multi-millionaire and coal owner.

FOREWARNED is forearmed, and since the United States Department of Justice has accused the clothing manufacturers and jobbers of circulating propaganda designed to hold up and perhaps put up prices, the American public will be better able to judge the merits of the claims as they may be put forth. One particularly important point which the department asks the public to remember is that there is a surplus of wool on hand, and consequently the public has a right to look for cheaper fabrics. In any event, the old cry of shortage is every day losing ground as a reason for high prices.

COMPARED with the losses to the public, due to strikes, the judgment against three unions in Denmark by the Arbitration Court set up to deal with labor disputes, is not really excessive though it is said to be the largest fine ever imposed by an arbitration court. The action was brought by the Employers' Association against the unions of transport workers, sailors, and firemen in consequence of disorganizing strikes. The transport workers' union and the firemen's union were each fined 300,000 crowns, and the sailors' organization 400,000, in all 1,000,000 crowns, or approximately £562,500.

ATTRACTIONS at Westminster are numerous and varied. At the Central Hall the visitor can get measured for a new suit, have his watch repaired, have his boots mended, have his photograph taken, and so on. And all this by former service men who have learnt to be tailors, watchmakers, barbers, etc., since donning their khaki for plain civilian kit. Mr. Lloyd George and other Cabinet ministers made a point of crossing from the House to the Hall for the opening of the Exhibition, which the London press announced with such headlines as "Former Service Men Become Universal Providers." No more deserving subject for a boom could well be found.

PRICES of gasoline and oil in the United States went up because the consumption was greater than the production, the oil men claimed. A report on the production of crude oil in the United States during June is to the effect that the total was 37,219,000 barrels, against 35,234,000 used, showing an increase in the amount available of 1,985,000 barrels. Stocks at the end of June showed a gain of nearly 2,000,000 barrels over those on hand at the end of the preceding month. Would it be indicative to ask if the price showed any signs of coming down, for any logical reason?

THE announcement that 106 railroads in the United States are to spend \$700,000,000 on improvements and extensions during the coming year would indicate that there will be plenty of work in many lines of employment. With the demand for farm hands unusually pressing, at high rates of remuneration, added to the call for laborers by the railroads, it does not seem possible that any man who wants to work can fail in finding something to do. This outlook should be pleasing to the commercial world, as well as to the ranks of labor.

IT is announced that 15,000 Republican speakers have volunteered their services for the Harding presidential campaign in the United States. If the Republican ranks of voters are proportionately well filled, the party may reasonably hope for victory in the fall election.